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BRUSSELS PAPER CARRIES ZAGLADIN LETTER CRITICIZING DESMARETS

LD311337 Brussels LE SOIR in French 12 Dec 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Mr Zagladin Replies to Mr Desmarets, National Defense Minister"]

[Text] We have received the following letter from Mr Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department:

"Mr Chief Editor,

"In its 22 November issue your newspaper published an interview with Mr Jose Desmarets, Belgian minister of national defense, regarding the plans for deploying new American nuclear weapons in certain West European countries--Belgium in particular.

"During this interview the minister defends his viewpoint justifying the necessity of accepting and implementing these plans. Of course, I could make many objections to the minister's arguments on this issue. For the present I merely intend to draw the attention of your newspaper's editorial office and readers to the part of the interview in which the minister engages in direct polemics with me. In fact, answering the remarks of the journalist who was questioning him and who indicated that, Mr Zagladin, when speaking of NATO in a conversation with the journalist had claimed that plans exist or have existed for a nuclear attack on the USSR, the minister declared: 'That is crazy. No one could believe that.'

"I would venture to remark that the minister, who took up his post quite recently, has probably not yet had the time to familiarize himself with all the files and publications regarding this issue on which he passes final judgement with authority. I will cite only two facts. Plans for preparing and unleashing a war against the USSR elaborated, in particular, by the National Security Council back in 1945 were recently published for the first time in the United States. In their turn the U.S. military authorities have made public the 'Drop Shot' plan for a preventive war against the USSR which was prepared by a Joint Chiefs of Staff subcommittee in 1949 on President Harry Truman's instructions. According to this plan, in just the initial period of the war it was planned to drop on the Soviet Union's territory more than 250,000 tons of conventional bombs, thereby destroying up to 85 percent of Soviet industry. During the second period of the war it was planned to continue the offensive in the air and on the ground by committing NATO's ground forces--164 divisions, including 69 American divisions, and so forth ('Drop Shot.' The United States Plan for War With the Soviet Union in 1957, edited by Antony C. Brown, New York, 1978). Does the minister suppose that at least another 30 years will pass before the plans currently devised by NATO command are published? In this connection I would like to draw his attention to materials published this summer by the Washington POST saying the Pershing II and 'cruise' missiles are regarded by the United States as a first strike weapon against the USSR.

"[Signed] V. Zagladin"

NEED SEEN FOR MORE ARMS SPENDING TO REGAIN EUROPEAN BALANCE

For a report on an announcement by Moscow on the need for countermeasures by the Warsaw Pact after the NATO missile decision, see the Yugoslavia section of the 26 December Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

FADEYEV VIEWS DEVELOPMENT OF CEMA ACTIVITIES, NON-CEMA CONTACTS

LD311607 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[Article by CEMA Secretary N. Fadeyev: "CEMA's High Prestige"--first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] In celebrating the 30th anniversary of CEMA the communist and workers parties of the fraternal countries have given a high assessment of its activity. It promotes the further rallying together of our community's states, the intensification of our cooperation aimed at resolving the tasks of building a new society, the stepping up of socialism's influence on world development, the assertion of the principles of equality and mutual advantage in international relations and the consolidation of peace.

The CEMA countries' achievements are universally acknowledged. The national income they produced in 1978 had increased 7.6 times compared with 1950 while gross agricultural output increased 2.5 times. Their reciprocal trade turnover has increased over 20 times. The material and cultural living standard of the fraternal states' population is steadily improving on the basis of rapidly increasing national income.

The CEMA member countries surpass the Common Market (EEC) countries and the United States combined in terms of oil and iron ore extraction and the production of lumber, sugar and mineral fertilizers. They generate almost 1.5 times more electricity than the EEC members and produce 3.1 times more gas and coal (calculated in terms of ideal fuel), 1.6 times more pig iron and steel, 1.5 times more cement, 2.8 times more pulp, 1.6 times more sulfuric acid and 1.4 times more woolen textiles and leather footwear.

CEMA's active role as an economic cooperation organization of a new type pooling the efforts of equal sovereign socialist states was manifested in these outstanding achievements. CEMA's entire work is based on the principles of socialist internationalism, respect for state sovereignty, noninterference in the internal affairs of countries, voluntariness, mutual advantage and comradely mutual assistance. All questions are resolved with the consent of each state involved. The CEMA countries' cooperation is not accompanied by the creation of supranational organs.

Pooling and coordinating the efforts of the community countries, CEMA has consistently promoted and continues to promote the deepening and improvement of cooperation and the development of socialist economic integration. CEMA's activity promotes the plan-governed growth of the national economy, the acceleration of economic and technical progress in the fraternal states, the raising of labor productivity and the gradual rapprochement and equalization of economic development levels.

CEMA today is a permanently operating headquarters where the CEMA countries collectively elaborate the strategy and tactics for their multilateral economic, scientific and technical cooperation. In three decades CEMA has passed through a number of stages, each of which accorded with the urgent demands of socioeconomic development.

Under conditions where the task of creating the material and technical base of communism is being resolved in the Soviet Union and the task of building a mature socialist society is being resolved in the majority of other CEMA countries, the need has arisen for implementing a broad program of collaboration taking into account the objective processes of socialist economic integration.

The comprehensive program for the further deepening and improvement of cooperation and the development of the CEMA countries' socialist economic integration adopted in July 1971 by the 25th CEMA session was just such a document--effective and scientifically substantiated. This program defined the main strategic avenues of collaboration for the long term and elevated it to a higher level.

The long-term targeted programs for cooperation in the most important spheres of physical production approved by the 32d and 33d CEMA sessions were a further major step forward. It is a case of meeting the CEMA member countries' economically substantiated requirements for the main types of energy, fuel and raw material. It is planned to improve collaboration in the sphere of agriculture and the food industry. Measures have been jointly outlined for developing the machine building sectors which insure its qualitative restructuring; for satisfying the CEMA countries' requirements for consumer goods; and for developing transport communications.

The long-term targeted programs lend specific form to and develop the comprehensive program. They define the unified strategy for cooperation among the CEMA countries for the long term, up to the year 1990.

The fraternal countries' achievements form a vivid contrast to the processes typical of the world capitalist system--economic and political crisis accompanied by the aggravation of the struggle for markets, unrestrained inflation, and the enormous rise in unemployment.

The true democratism in CEMA's activity and the lofty ideals and goals which guide the countries belonging to it, and the fraternal states' socioeconomic successes have brought CEMA high international prestige.

This is confirmed by the growing interest evinced by many countries and international organizations in CEMA's work. In turn CEMA seeks to develop ties with states which are not CEMA members on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual advantage and noninterference in internal affairs.

The 15-year cooperation between CEMA and Yugoslavia can serve as an example of strengthening relations with socialist countries which are not CEMA members. Yugoslavia is participating in the implementation of over 50 multilateral agreements and contracts on production sharing and specialization and on scientific and technical cooperation which are in force within the CEMA framework. The consolidation of these ties is borne out by the dynamics of Yugoslavia's foreign trade with the CEMA countries. In 1978 its volume had increased 5.7 times compared with 1964.

CEMA's relations with the capitalist countries are developing. An agreement has been signed on cooperation between CEMA and Finland. In 1975-1976 some 25 documents on joint work in the sphere of machine-building, the comprehensive use of timber raw material, oil, gas, transportation and environmental conservation were concluded between the sides.

The socialist community states consistently advocate the expansion of equitable ties with the developing countries. They resolutely promote the exclusion, from world economic relations, of discrimination and inequality engendered by capitalist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy and they struggle actively to establish a new, just economic order.

The developing countries' desire to strengthen contacts with CEMA and study its experience is growing accordingly. For a number of years now CEMA has been cooperating with Iraq and Mexico, relevant agreements having been concluded in 1975. [paragraph continues]

The 33d CEMA session satisfied the request of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Government and a representative of Democratic Yemen will continue to take part in CEMA's work as an observer. The People's Democratic Republic of Congo, Guyana, Colombia and a number of other countries have also expressed their desire to cooperate with CEMA.

CEMA's increased international prestige is borne out by the participation of representatives from Angola, Afghanistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Iraq, Laos, Mozambique, Mexico, Ethiopia and Finland in its 33d session.

The granting of observer status at the UN General Assembly in 1974 is a recognition of CEMA's role. CEMA has extensive ties with 60 international organizations in whose work representatives of countries with different socioeconomic systems take part. It should be noted that the consolidation of CEMA's international contacts, like all its activity, accords with the lofty ideals of universal peace and the peoples' security and is an important factor in the consolidation and materialization of the relaxation of tension.

Motivated by these lofty ideals, CEMA has suggested concluding an agreement on the basic principles of mutual relations between CEMA and the CEMA countries on the one hand and the EEC and the EEC countries on the other. This agreement would be an important contribution to the materialization of detente and the fulfillment of the clauses contained in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

In November this year talks were continued in Moscow between the delegation from CEMA and the CEMA countries and the EEC delegation on questions connected with the elaboration of a draft agreement. Despite a certain advance at talks it must be noted that there are still differences on fundamental questions determining the agreement's nature. It is to be hoped that during the next round of talks scheduled for April 1980 there will be success in finding a mutually acceptable solution for these important questions too since there are no legal, organizational or economic reasons which might become an obstacle to the conclusion of a broad framework agreement between CEMA and the CEMA countries on the one hand and the EEC and the EEC countries on the other.

At the present stage special significance is attached to the further improvement of cooperation among the CEMA states. This was reflected in the document recently adopted by the CEMA session "The Basic Avenue for the Further Improvement of the Organization of the CEMA Countries' Multilateral Cooperation and CEMA's Activity."

The communist and workers parties pay constant attention to the development of cooperation among the fraternal states and to the improvement of CEMA's activity. Specially important significance attaches to meetings between the leaders of the fraternal parties' central committees. At the meetings and talks in the Crimea this year between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the leader of the fraternal parties and states there was a discussion of principled questions of long-term cooperation among the socialist community countries. Those taking part in the Crimean meetings stressed the great significance of the long-term targeted cooperation programs and the importance of their successful implementation for scaling new heights of scientific and technical progress and improving production efficiency and output quality in the interests of the further growth of the well-being of the peoples' masses. During the meetings there was weighty confirmation of the fraternal states' unshakable adherence to a policy of peace and international cooperation.

CEMA's activity graphically demonstrates the advantages of interstate relations of a new type. It may confidently be asserted that CEMA's role in the world arena and its authority will steadily grow. A guarantee of this lies in the fraternal countries' further successes in socioeconomic development and in the intensification of cooperation and socialist economic integration.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

ID281855 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 28 Dec 79 ID

["International Situation--Questions and Answers" program, with moderator Valeriy Kosovan, together with Oleg Anichkin and Anatoliy Krasikov]

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] I should like to ask to the microphone Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, permanent participant in our broadcasts and international journalist. Oleg Nikolayevich, 1979 is coming to an end and as is usually the case in the last few days of the passing year certain results are being summed up. The year 1979, however, is unusual. Its exceptionality is that it is the final one of the entire decade and we are entering the 1980's. For us, our contemporaries, these years have a special meaning. The 1970's have reflected a restructuring of international relations that has not been experienced before. Whereas in the 1960's the world was feverish with the cold war, unleashed by the imperialists, the beginning of the 1970's became the turning point in the struggle of the two world systems. The leading trend of this stage was a movement from the cold war toward relaxation of international tension. It is the main determinant trend in the development of interstate relations. Long-term prospects of mutually advantageous cooperation between countries of differing social orders are being planned; first steps on the way to their practical implementation are being taken. In a word, the international climate itself is substantially changing and certainly for the better.

Review of 1970's

[Anichkin] This is a correct evaluation. Beneficial transformations are taking place almost daily in the relations between states, although all possibilities have not yet been exhausted in this direction. Bilateral and multilateral dialog have found their places on the agenda and an entire system of mutual visits between state representatives who have signed the Final Act of the Helsinki conference has come about. First important steps have also been taken to limit the arms race. In other words, the passing decade was characterized by a restructuring of relations on the basis of peaceful co-existence of states with differing political and social systems--that is, on the principles which were proclaimed by our state.

During those years, active implementation of the peace program worked out at the 24th and the 25th CPSU congresses took place. Among the important agreements signed by our state at the beginning of the 1970's are above all the Soviet-U.S. understandings reached in 1972.

I should like to say here that the supposition of peaceful coexistence and peaceful cooperation of states began to be incorporated in the text of the agreements. I will give you an example: the thesis of one of the most important Soviet-U.S. documents, signed at the end of May 1972, as a basis for mutual relations between the USSR and the United States. It expresses the conviction of the two states that--I quote--in the nuclear age there is no other basis for maintaining relations between them but peaceful coexistence.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, during those years, agreements and treaties with other countries were also concluded, in particular, those of Western Europe.

[Anichkin] Of course, we signed an entire complex of important fundamental documents with France, the FRG and other countries. To summarize their essence one may say that these agreements express the idea of the need to maintain international peace and to reach detente as important aims of the policies of our states.

One must say that these agreements had a practical significance for the most diverse aspects of the states' mutual relations. I shall refer, for the sake of an example, to the Soviet-U.S. agreement on averting nuclear war, which was signed during the visit of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the United States. This agreement envisages that in case of the risk of a nuclear war the Soviet Union and the United States immediately embark on urgent mutual consultations and exert all efforts to prevent this risk. You no doubt remember that on the basis of this agreement a hotbed of armed confrontation between Israel and Egypt was successfully liquidated in October 1973. At that time, I remind you, the UN Security Council adopted a joint resolution which led to a ceasefire in the Near East.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, here I should like to dwell on one important aspect, I think. After the prolonged cold war period, the West finally renounced the policy of tension and in principle agreed to the concept of peaceful coexistence. It is this process which we observed in the decade now ending. It was brought about by at least two reasons. First, the new balance of forces in the world, primarily the strengthening of the role and position of the socialist community, and also the inexorable process of revolutionary transformations in the world. This is, so to speak, the socio-political aspect which forced the West to take a more realistic and sober approach to the problem of war and peace. The second reason lies in the military sphere. Everyone now understands that waging a war with the use of modern weapons can have no outcome other than mutual destruction. Military conflict can no longer serve as a means of settling issues in dispute as it could, say, before World War II. Atomic adventurism on a global scale is now not in fashion, and is even dangerous. This is well understood in the West. However, the turn from the cold war to detente was a gradual process. States with different political and social structures did not at once begin working out all-embracing foundations for new relations.

[Annichkin] That is so. But one way or another, in bilateral agreements, the foundations for relations were laid down which could be applied to other states as well. In the long run, this is what happened. All these provisions of which we have been speaking were reflected in the Final Act of the all-European conference which took place in Helsinki more than 4 years ago. As you well know, this conference was convened at the initiative of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. The principles set out in this document became, if one may so express it, a code of behavior not only for the states which signed the Helsinki Act, but also for many other countries. All its provisions are inextricably connected with each other. They cannot be taken separately. This is how political detente began to establish itself in international relations.

Finally, among other important agreements of the 1970's, I would single out the Soviet-U.S. strategic arms limitation treaty, signed in Vienna this summer. It is frequently referred to by the abbreviation SALT II. This is one of the major measures in the world of disarmament. In this case, it is a matter of not only quantitative, but also qualitative limitations on nuclear missile weapons. On the other hand, it is an agreement providing for further negotiations on disarmament. The political significance of the SALT II treaty--and this is recognized throughout the world--has far-reaching consequences.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, the creation of foundations for the relaxation of international tension did, however, take place in the course of a stubborn struggle.

[Anichkin] It could not have been otherwise. The forces of reaction did everything possible to foil the advancing process of detente and now and again they succeeded in achieving their aims. For example, the prolonged and persistent efforts to achieve a peace settlement in the Near East on the basis of the UN Security Council resolution were virtually brought to nought. Israel and Egypt, under the patronage of the United States, set out on the road of separate deals on the basis of the known Camp David agreements contrary to UN decisions. Quite a bit of time has elapsed, as you see, but there is still a very very long way to go to a settlement.

Now take the SALT II agreement: The negotiations went on for over 7 years, and it was certainly not our fault that they went on so long. Even now, all sorts of difficulties are being created in the path of its ratification. It might be thought that it would be to our advantage alone: Not at all. It is just as beneficial and necessary for the Americans.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, does it not seem to you that the United States is now setting course for a return to the old times, the times of the cold war--that is, the conduct of negotiations from a position of strength?

[Anichkin] Well, in any case, if one judges from the deeds, not the words, of American statesmen, it is not difficult to draw such a conclusion. One does not have to go far for examples. A clear example of this is the decision of the NATO Council on the deployment of medium-range missiles on West European territory. It was clearly taken under strong pressure from the United States. We spoke about this in detail in our last program but one should say again that this decision will have serious consequences. It could upset the long-established balance of forces in Europe; and now, as a result, a new political and military situation is developing on our continent. All the NATO proposals to conduct negotiations on medium-range missiles are merely a screen for their base intentions. They totally ignore the Soviet proposals for negotiations, and are willing to negotiate only on their own conditions, only from a position of supremacy.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, you have just attended the extraordinary session of the World Peace Council Bureau. Tell us about its decisions.

World Peace Council Decisions

[Anichkin] I can tell you that the participants in this session, regardless of their political views, expressed deep concern at the dangerous NATO decisions and at the new round in the arms race now starting. Particular note was taken at the session of the constructive nature of the Soviet peace initiative set out by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on 6 October in Berlin. The Soviet Union has set an example of a constructive approach to solving these highly important contemporary problems. These proposals provide for practical measures to limit medium-range missiles, broad and practical measures for strengthening trust between states, measures for military detente; and finally, include the decision on the unilateral withdrawal of 20,000 servicemen and 1,000 tanks from the GDR. The participants in the extraordinary session of the World Peace Council Bureau judged the Soviet peace initiatives as they deserved. It was their unanimous opinion that they open the way to the augmentation of political detente by military detente and to strengthening peace and the security of the peoples. The world looks with hope to the future.

[Kosovan] Thank you, Oleg Nikolayevich.

U.S.-Cuban Relations

Anatoliy Andreyevich, after the Bay of Pigs fiasco, the Americans decided to set about preparing their own direct military intervention [in Cuba].

[Krasikov] Yes. In the military respect, the United States had only one option open to it: to perpetrate a direct military invasion of its own against Cuba--that is, to act as it did later in Vietnam. It was the firm conviction that at a suitable moment, U.S. imperialism would take any pretext to perpetrate a direct armed attack on Cuba and also the conviction that the proposed countermeasures would strengthen the socialist camp as a whole, that motivated the decision to sign the Soviet-Cuban agreement about the deployment of nuclear weapons on Cuban territory. I have in mind, of course, the well-known October crisis of 1962. Happily for all mankind, it proved possible to avoid a war. At the same time, the U.S. Government was taught a practical lesson: It realized at last that reckless, blatant, adventuristic aggression against a small but inflexible people could lead to a catastrophe. It was demonstrated that in the present world, imperialist omnipotence is coming up against the constantly-growing force and solidarity of the camp of peace and progress. I should like to recall that one of the conditions for the solution of the issue at that time was the obligation undertaken by the United States not to attack Cuba.

I think it necessary to quote from one of the speeches of Comrade Fidel Castro, in which, returning to the events of October 1962 many years later, he said frankly: At that time, we Cubans did not find it easy to understand the whole significance of this decision--by which Castro had in mind the withdrawal of the Soviet nuclear missile weapons. Today, he continued, we come objectively to the conclusion that the October 1962 crisis marked a victory for the revolutionary camp. The Soviet Union is now still more mighty than it was at that time. The balance of forces has changed considerably to the benefit of the revolutionary forces, as a result of which the United States cannot fail to fulfill the obligation it has undertaken. Comrade Castro went on to say that taking into account the possibility that a destructive war might have broken out, the preservation of peace in one of the moments most dangerous to it, without sacrificing the basic political aim, was a great victory. After this most severe experience, even the cold war was on the downswing. These are the words of Comrade Fidel Castro.

All these facts, in my opinion, answer the question of how it came about that Cuba, located a mere 90 or so nautical miles from the United States was able to avoid a destructive war of the kind that was unleashed against Vietnam, which by the way is 20,000 km from the United States.

[Kosovan] But this was not the end of American provocations against Cuba.

[Krasikov] Yes, U.S. provocations against Cuba indeed did not come to an end. For many years, the CIA organized dozens of attempts on the lives of leaders of the Cuban Revolution, or tried to organize such attempts. For this purpose, the CIA had at its disposal such sophisticated means as poisons capable of annihilating the populations of entire cities; silent pistols with microscopic poisoned bullets, which leave virtually no trace on the skin; pencils tipped with very fine needles, the effect of which the victim would not even notice at the time but certainly would later.

By means of these needles, powerful toxic substances with a delayed effect can be introduced into the organism and according to specialists, the cause of death would be virtually impossible to establish. Besides this, one might mention rifles with telescopic sights, bazookas, recoilless weapons, machineguns, explosives, and also weapons of a more conventional nature which were more than once supplied to agents for such attempts. For this purpose, certain known members of the Mafia gangs were recruited. Now, this dark page in the history of terror, raised to the status of U.S. state policy, has become to some extent known as a result of the testimony given to one of the Senate committees. Before this, it must be said, there had been no instances in the practice of international relations, of a mighty modern state systematically making attempts on the life of leaders of another country. This is America's shame.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, in this context it is clearly necessary to remind people of the broad propaganda campaign started this autumn by Washington concerning the presence in Cuba of Soviet military personnel.

[Krasikov] Yes, certainly. What was involved was a badly covered-up attempt to exert pressure on Cuba; and not only on Cuba, but on the broad international movement of the nonalined countries which had its regular summit meeting at that very time in the Cuban capital. The United States tried to represent Cuba almost as some sort of a country subordinated to the Soviet Union. In the opinion of some U.S. statesmen of the kind of Zbigniew Brzezinski, assistant to the President in matters of national security, the Soviet Union too was to become the object of the U.S. pressure: If you want the U.S. Senate to ratify the Soviet-U.S. Salt II agreements, you should withdraw your military personnel from Cuba. Well, understandably, this blackmail could not have been and, of course, was not successful. The Soviet Union advised the United States to close this question as deliberately fabricated. Comrade Fidel Castro recalled in one of his speeches that the Soviet military center has been in Cuba as long as 17 years. It was set up in 1962 in the framework of status quo--as lawyers say--which was a result of the October crisis. At the same time, the numbers of the Soviet military personnel are roughly the same as 17 years ago. The Soviet Union has been scrupulously implementing the understanding of 1962. Well, stirring up passions, the United States carried out--and we read about it in the papers--a demonstrative landing on the military base of Guantanamo which they have maintained on Cuba's territory since before the revolution. Their demonstration of force was condemned by the peace-loving public. At the same time, one must say that neither Cuba nor the Soviet Union showed the slightest nervousness because of this. We all know that the defense of the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere is in good hands. Cuba, of course, does not represent the slightest threat to the security of the USA and its task is a principled policy of the country which has been and will remain the policy of peace and good neighborliness. One has to take into account also the comparative, so to speak, economic potential of the two states: on the one hand, the largest power of capitalism; on the other hand, a small country which only a little over two decades ago was liberated from colonial dependence and from imperialism.

But, in my opinion, this example of Cuba is important above all because it has shown that imperialism is not omnipotent and cannot dictate its will to the nations. Even a small nation can stand up to defend its independence, its rights and interests if that nation genuinely loves freedom and is full of determination to defend it to the very end and if it has such friends as the entire camp of peace and progress.

[Kosovan] Thank you very much, Anatoliy Andreyevich.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON UN SECURITY COUNCIL IRANIAN DEBATE

Avoidance of 'Threat to Peace'

LD311400 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 31 Dec 79 LD

[Text] New York, December 31, TASS--The participants in the United Nations Security Council session said it was necessary to work towards a just settlement of the American-Iranian conflict through peaceful means and to resolve all outstanding issues between the two countries. The speakers at the session resolutely turned down the possibility of taking any steps that could be fraught with the danger of aggravation of international tensions or could carry a threat to peace. As was reported earlier, the Security Council went into session at the request of the U.S. Government with a view to imposing economic sanctions on Iran in connection with the continued detention of a group of U.S. Embassy staff in Tehran.

We urge the U.S. Government not to resort in this conflict to the so-called "alternative measures" that actually stand for the use of force, said B. Clark, Nigeria's permanent representative at the United Nations. The "measures" the United States is threatening to resort to will not help settle the conflict but will only further aggravate tensions in relations between the two countries.

B. Clark described as justified the demands of the Iranian people and their indignation over the prolonged foreign domination and exploitation of Iran's resources. The Nigerian representative underlined that the international community should do its utmost to uphold international peace and security.

Any measures that may be approved by the Security Council should not serve as a pretext for a further broadening of the conflict, stressed I. Hulinsky, Czechoslovakia's permanent representative at the United Nations. Any hasty, haphazard step could have a negative impact on further developments both in Tehran and in a wider context. Only a thorough search for peaceful ways of settling any conflict situations will allow to preserve peace in that region and to strengthen international security.

Czechoslovakia's representative along with other participants in the discussion expressed the hope that the mission of the United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim would be a success. He, it was announced here officially, is leaving for Tehran on December 31.

U.S. Draft Resolution

BK311427 Moscow in Urdu to India 1200 GMT 31 Dec 79 BK

[Text] According to reports from Tehran, students holding the hostages at the U.S. Embassy continue to demand as before the return of former shah and the riches he stole.

The United States presented a draft resolution at the UN Security Council meeting in New York on Sunday demanding the immediate release of the hostages, fresh efforts on the part of UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim and a new meeting on 7 January. The American draft resolution says that if the Waldheim mission is unsuccessful sanctions are to be taken against Iran.

Meanwhile, the Islamic Revolution Council on Sunday expressed approval of the Waldheim visit to Iran.

Now that no decision has been reached on the U.S. draft, socialist and nonalined members of the Council are opposing sanctions against Iran and voice support for settlement of the conflict through diplomatic channels. Another meeting of the Security Council will take place this evening. The UN secretary general plans to fly to Tehran today.

[The above item was also carried by Moscow in Urdu at 1300 GMT on 31 December and Moscow in Bengali at 1100 and 1300 GMT on 31 December.]

Soviet Delegate's Speech

LD010056 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0030 GMT 1 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] New York, 1 Jan (TASS)--The UN Security Council has completed its discussion of the American-Iranian conflict at the request of the United States, which is insisting on the introduction of economic sanctions against Iran in connection with the detention of American diplomats as hostages in Iran.

The majority of those taking part in the discussion stressed the need for a settlement of the unsolved problems between the two countries by peaceful means, pointing out the dangers of steps which could lead to an exacerbation of tension.

O. Troyanovskiy, permanent representative of the USSR at the United Nations recognizes the existence of the problem created by the detention of staff of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran as hostages. At the same time, we consider it necessary to stress that assertions that Iran's actions create a threat to international peace and security are not in accordance with the truth.

There are two sides to the dispute which is taking place between the United States and Iran. It is not justified to attach the question of sanctions to this dispute.

The application of sanctions or any physical actions with respect of Iran can only exacerbate the situation and create a threat to peace. The Soviet Union urges the settlement of the dispute between the United States and Iran on a basis acceptable to both sides. Coolness and restraint are required here.

We are convinced, the Soviet representative continued, that not only the need, but also the possibility of settling this problem by peaceful means exists. The means for peaceful settlement of bilateral disputes, including those at the United Nations' disposal are far from being exhausted. If the Security Council chooses some other form of action it will be on the way to worsening, not easing, the situation and will only make the achievement of the aim of the peaceful settlement for which it must strive more difficult.

As shown by the discussion in the Security Council, the majority of the members reject the demand for economic sanctions against Iran, the immediate introduction of which has been called for by the United States. Nevertheless, the resolution which was finally adopted links the settlement of the conflict in American-Iranian relations with possible sanctions but postpones a decision on this question until the next session, due to be held on 7 January. The Council also asked the UN secretary general to intensify his efforts and noted his willingness to set out personally for Tehran for negotiations with the Iranian authorities. The delegations of the USSR, CSSR, Kuwait and Bangladesh abstained in the voting on this resolution.

K. Waldheim, UN secretary general, has left by air for Paris and will go on from there to Tehran.

U.S. SAID TO ENVISION 'MILITARY SOLUTION' IN IRAN

LD312024 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1915 GMT 31 Dec 79 LD

[Text] TASS reports: The United States, which has not been able to persuade the international community to adopt economic sanctions against Iran, is pushing through the implementation of plans which envisage a military solution to the conflict. The U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia in an interview with the AL-RIYADH newspaper said that the United States may carry out a limited military operation of the kind adopted several years ago in Entebbe, that is, a kind of pirate raid carried out by Israeli troops on the territory of the sovereign state of Uganda. However, if one can judge the U.S. military preparations, this "limited military operation" will be on an incomparably larger scale. Even now, the United States has concentrated about 25 warships off the Iranian coast, including three aircraft carrier units, led by the aircraft carriers Kitty Hawk, Midway and Nimitz.

By exerting open military pressure on Iran, some American spokesmen and organs of the press--and at the same time for evidently provocative purposes--are claiming that a Soviet threat hangs over Iran. This downright false claim has been necessary to cover up the sinister U.S. intentions with regard to the Iranian revolution. The ASH-SHARQ paper writes that the CIA has worked out a plan for the physical elimination of Ayatollah Khomeyni. Reports coming in from Washington, the paper says, point to the fact that the American Government believes that the normalization of relations with Iran is impossible so long as Ayatollah Khomeyni is in power there. The paper points out that the Americans intend to use Afghan counterrevolutionaries, operating from Iranian territory, to carry out their plan.

The last 48 hours, points out a French television observer, have been marked by a mass departure of foreigners from Iran. Among them are many Frenchmen who said that the French Government urgently advised them to leave the country.

Ayatollah Khomeyni said in Qom yesterday that the representatives of the member countries of the Security Council, which is now discussing the question of Iran, should come to Iran and see for themselves what the shah and his American patrons in Iran have done.

Qotbzadeh, the Iranian foreign minister, said at the end of the session of the Islamic Revolution Council that the country's highest body of power responds positively to the request by Waldheim, the UN secretary general, to visit Iran. It has been officially announced in New York that Waldheim will fly to Iran today.

REPORTAGE ON INCREASED U.S. MILITARY HARDWARE DELIVERY TO PAKISTAN

Carter Telephone Message

LD011616 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 1 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] According to the American press President Carter has had a telephone conversation with the Pakistani President Ziaul Haq, following which the American President has given instructions to resume and speed up the delivery of military hardware to Pakistan.

According to an ASSOCIATED PRESS correspondent in Delhi, the Indian Government has reacted sharply to the announcement of increased American arms supplies to Pakistan. The American ambassador in Delhi has been summoned to the External Affairs Ministry of India in this connection.

Brzezinski Comment

ID311252 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 31 Dec 79 ID

[Text] The White House has endorsed the granting of urgent military aid to Pakistan worth a total of $100 million. This was reported by the Washington POST. Islamabad will receive armored transport vehicles, artillery weapons, antitank and antiaircraft missiles, as well as ammunition. In addition, Pakistan is hoping to purchase an additional number of the latest weapons, including missile-carrying fighters, in the United States.

Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser, has let it be understood that the U.S. administration was intending to lift limitations on such deliveries.

In this connection, observers recall that the territory of Pakistan serves as a kind of base for the counterrevolutionary elements which are active in Afghanistan. In particular, a number of centers exist there in which the Afghan counterrevolutionaries receive relevant training and military equipment prior to their infiltration into Afghanistan.

In the past few days, the American press has been hinting unequivocally about the United States' intentions to grant more energetic support to the Afghan counter-revolutionaries and to use the territory of Pakistan for that purpose.

COMMENTARY ON SOMALIA GIVING USAGE OF BERBERA BASE TO U.S.

ID241614 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 24 Dec 79 ID

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Andrey Ptashnikov and Aleksandr Fedonin]

[Text] Somalia has decided to put its Berbera Naval Base at the disposal of U.S. Armed Forces. This was announced by a highly-placed Pentagon spokesman in Washington, reports AFP. The agreement on the use of the Berbera Base by U.S. naval forces was reached during the visit to Somalia of Murray, U.S. deputy assistant defense secretary. After the meeting with Murray, Somali President Barre declared that in making the naval base at Berbera available to the United States, Somalia was making a solid contribution to the cause of strengthening its alliance with the United States and other Western countries.

The fact that the base is to be used by U.S. naval forces for manifestly aggressive ends evidently does not disturb the Somali president. Moreover, a Somali Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesman noted that the possibility of Washington using other military installations on the country's territory could not be ruled out. He stressed that only the financial side of the agreements which were reached was not being discussed.

Recent events show that the United States has sharply stepped up its activity in African countries having an opening onto the Indian Ocean. Before his arrival in Somalia, Murray was in Kenya. The main subject of the talks in Nairobi was the same--the possibility of the Pentagon's use of military bases on Kenyan territory. One of them, Mombasa, is already used by the U.S. Navy. It was from here that the aircraft carrier Midway sailed when it received the order to head for the Persian Gulf toward the shores of Iran. American strategists see Africa's eastern seaboard as a convenient bridgehead for their aggressive actions in the Indian Ocean region.

They are using all possible methods attempting to secure the use of the maximum number of military installations in this region. Washington needs them for the so-called quick reaction force which it is creating and which is intended for suppression of national liberation movements.

ARTICLE SCORES U.S. 'SHOWS OF MILITARY STRENGTH' IN INDIAN OCEAN

LD311405 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Dec 79 p 3 LD

[Aleksandr Mozgovoy article under the rubric "Fact and Fantasy': "A 'Rattlesnake' in the Ocean"]

[Text] NATO's admirals are calling the tune in this campaign. "The global naval threat posed by the Soviet Union is now becoming the most dangerous arrow in that country's quiver", Britain's Admiral Hill-Norton declares intimidatingly. "Although the Indian Ocean falls outside NATO's sphere of activity, the fleet which is there (the U.S. fleet, of course!--A.M.) is helping to insure stability in the Near East by guarding it against possible attempts by the Soviet Union to embark on adventures which could be detrimental to NATO"--these are the words of U.S. Adm H. Train. NATO Secretary General J. Luns has also put in his two cents' worth, declaring categorically in an interview with the West German newspaper DIE WELT that "the Soviet Navy is aggressive to the core."

Thus the "most dangerous arrow" is aimed at maritime lines of communications. In other words, having surfaced from the ocean depths "the hand of Moscow" is about to strangle the hapless West.

It has long since been observed that the dissemination of this or that variant of the mythical "Soviet threat" is dictated by expediency. The present wave of the "ocean threat" is no exception.

Following the failure of aggression in Indochina the United States proclaimed the so-called "Nixon doctrine", devised by the then Secretary of State H. Kissinger. According to this doctrine policing functions in Asia, Africa and Latin America should be assumed not by U.S. troops but by the armed forces of states obedient to Washington. "To make a cat's paw of other people" was how this "new policy" was formulated. But shortly afterwards the brand-new doctrine came a cropper. "The fall of the shah's regime in Iran and his replacement by an anti-American administration called for an all-round revision of the Nixon doctrine". The New York TIMES writes. They came up with nothing original on the banks of the Potomac and once again reached for the "big stick". At the beginning of this year the Pentagon sent a naval squadron headed by the aircraft carrier Constellation to Iran's shores. The show of strength was to no avail. The people's revolution swept away the shah's pro-American regime.

Washington consequently decided that the "stick" must just be made a little heavier. The United States set about knocking together a "quick reaction corps" for carrying out interventionist operations. At the same time it began sending more and more detachments of warships to the Indian Ocean. The idea arose of creating a 5th operational fleet for operations in the Indian Ocean.

What was needed now was a "Soviet ocean threat". As if at a command, U.S. admirals, Pentagon leaders and NATO functionaries began sounding off about the dangers allegedly lying in wait for Western tankers in the sealanes.

There is another reason for whipping up the "ocean hysteria." The USSR has always supported the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone. But in February 1978 the United States unilaterally broke off the Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation and subsequent reduction of military activity in the Indian Ocean.

The U.S. journal U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT recently revealed that taking advantage of the events in Iran as a pretext for expanding U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean region, the U.S. administration intends to continue to "freeze" the Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting military activity in this region. The journal notes that the talks would prevent the United States from "organizing shows of military strength."

These shows are becoming increasingly sinister. Suffice it to say that over 20 U.S. Navy warships, including attack aircraft carriers, are now concentrated in the Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf. Thus, instead of settling the U.S.-Iranian crisis by peaceful means, the United States is raising this crisis to a new and even more explosive level by dispatching an armada of ships to Iran's shores.

The seizure of the U.S. Embassy undoubtedly contradicts international agreements on respect for diplomatic privileges and immunity. But let us recall the chronology of events. The students seized the territory of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran on 4 November yet the U.S. naval task force with the aircraft carrier flagship Midway entered the Indian Ocean a little over 2 weeks before this--on 17 October. Later the U.S. formation together with a British squadron conducted exercises in the Arabian Sea. These provocative maneuvers considerably promoted the stoking of tension in U.S.-Iranian relations. But it is not just a case of Iran. In organizing unprecedented showings of the American flag the United States is trying to intimidate the governments of other Indian Ocean states. In addition, the United States is planning to let loose in the Indian Ocean waters sophisticated nuclear submarines carrying Trident strategic missiles. These missiles will be targeted against the Soviet Union.

...the jacks of the ships of the U.S. Navy depict a rattlesnake beneath which is inscribed the legend: "Touch Me Not." No one has touched the American "snake." On the contrary, it is its own aggressiveness which is creating a constant threat to international peace and security. "The naval forces at all times have been the main branch of the U.S. Armed Forces aimed at attaining political goals," the authors of the report prepared by a U.S. research body--the Brookings Institution--note. According to the data of this institution in the 30 years following the war the United States resorted on 215 occasions to the use of its armed forces to interfere in other countries' affairs in various parts of the world and in 117 cases it was the U.S. Navy which was the main executor of Washington's "will." Today the "rattlesnake" is again preparing for acts of aggression from ocean salients.

PRC PRESS CAMPAIGNS AGAINST SOVIETS, AFGHANISTAN

LD311916 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 31 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The essence of Chinese press reports coincides with the slanderous campaign being waged in the United States and various NATO countries against the USSR and Afghanistan. As is known, they support armed action against Afghanistan and its revolutionary gains by armed rebels. China's attitude on this matter is yet more proof that Beijing is acting as an imperialist minion in the struggle against people's revolutionary movements.

JAPANESE PAPER REPORTS ON UNEMPLOYMENT, 'UNREST' IN PRC

LD271442 Moscow TASS in English 1429 GMT 27 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, December 27, TASS--Mass unrest, brought about by the growth of the popular masses' discontent, is taking place in Chinese cities lately. This is what a correspondent of the Japanese newspaper NIHON KEIZAI writes from Beijing. Worried over the growing scope of the 'disorders' the Beijing authorities recently held a special conference with the leadership of the Chinese Army on matters of public security. The conference discussed measures to restore order including the use of the army for these purposes, the article says.

Social causes underlie the growth of unrest among the population, the correspondent writes. Many actions are closely connected, in particular, with mass unemployment. Lately the number of fully unemployed alone has grown sharply. Besides, five-seven million people requiring employment join the manpower market every year. Therefore the Chinese authorities employ the method of forcible removal of working people from towns to the countryside.

As the newspaper points out, the Hung Weipings who were reared by the Maoists during the 'Cultural Revolution' and who cannot up to now find their place in society because they have no knowledge and ability to work have turned into an acute social problem. Those young people looking for a way out of the obtaining position in crimes, the article says. Having proved powerless in the face of such a situation the Chinese authorities decided to use the toughest measures right up to the use of regular army units for the suppression of unrest among population. The leadership of the People's Liberation Army of China issued an instruction to the commanders of military units 'to make every effort to eliminate the disorders and restore tranquility in the country', NIHON KEIZAI writes.

JAPANESE CP DEMANDS END TO SECURITY TREATY WITH U.S.

LD311600 Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 31 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, December 31, TASS--The Communist Party of Japan has demanded that the government of Liberal Democrats put an end to military preparations and cancel the Japanese-U.S. "security treaty". A statement to this effect is contained in the New Year message to the Japanese people by Chairman of the Communist Party of Japan Central Committee Sanzo Nosaka published in the press. The leader of the Communist Party has resolutely condemned the course of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party for a further strengthening of military cooperation between Japan and the USA and militarization of Japanese economy. The sanctioning by the government of M. Ohira of the participation of Japan's navy in the multi-national "Rimpak-80" exercises in the central Pacific jointly with the navies of USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand opens up the possibility for Japanese generals to send contingents of ground troops and navy abroad, Sanzo Nosaka stressed.

Touching upon the situation in the country, he strongly criticized the economic policy of the ruling circles, which does not accord with the vital interests of broad sections of Japan's population and demanded a revision of the draft state budget for 1980 drawn up by the government for the benefit of big business and military and providing for a considerable cut in appropriations on social programmes.

S. Nosaka has urged all the progressive forces of Japan to step up in the coming year the struggle for cancelling the Japanese-U.S. militaristic alliance fraught with the threat to the security of the Asian peoples, including Japan itself, for democracy and economic transformations in the interests of broad sections of Japanese populations.

1979 ACTIVITIES OF SOVIET-DPRK FRIENDSHIP GROUP REVIEWED

SK010241 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 29 Dec 79 SK

[Talk by (Bukov), secretary general of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, on the society's 1979 activities--recorded in Russian fading into Korean translation]

[Text] Dear friends in Korea: Greeting 1980, I, on my own and on behalf of the activists of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, congratulate you, wishing you great success in your work, happiness and good health.

We are seeing off 1979 with a good feeling as the year has been remarkable in further consolidating the relations of friendship and overall cooperation between the peoples of the two countries. (? In particular), the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society comprised of some 300 collective members such as factories, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, colleges and [word indistinct] has done much work for this. Organizations of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society are active in the Ukraine and Kazakhstan and [words indistinct].

Even at a time when the year is almost over, many activists in the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, as they did in the past, are introducing the socialist construction in the People's Korea and the way of life of our Korean friends to the Soviet social circles.

The significant days in the history of the Soviet-Korean relations, such as the 30th anniversary of the signing of the economic and cultural agreement and the 18th anniversary of the conclusion of the agreement on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the Soviet Union and the DPRK have been widely observed. As in the past, commemorative meetings such as the Soviet-Korean friendship soirees and the meetings of social circles were held. Along with other Soviet public organizations, the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society actively took part in celebrations marking the 31st anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

With the help and participation of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, the traditional month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and for the reunification of the country on a peaceful and democratic basis was observed in the Soviet Union. (? In this regard), in Moscow, Leningrad and other cities of the RSFSR, in Ukraine, Kazakhstan and in Turkmenia mass rallies and report meetings of workers were held in support of the just cause of the fraternal Korean people.

It is noted here that even at this moment when the year is almost out, we, as in the past, are working in close contact with our Korean colleagues and members of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society. Today I would like to thank our Korean friends for their help in arranging and participating in those events. Comrade (Bukov) goes on to say: The Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society in 1979 paid close attention to our work such as the exchange of delegations. Delegations of working people of our two countries, through meetings between them, came to understand each other better and exchanged experiences. In 1979, a Korean-Soviet Friendship Society delegation led by Comrade (Yi Pong-hun), vice chairman of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society and vice chairman of the DPRK Television and Radio Broadcast Commission, visited Moscow. Korean friends took part in events held in the Soviet Union in the month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the reunification of their fatherland and visited Leningrad and Alma-Ata.

A delegation from the East Pyongyang construction office, led by director of the office Comrade (Chu Myong-ha), visited our country. Korean construction workers, along with their colleagues in Moscow, inspected the No 16 (Mostroi) construction enterprise with which they had maintained relations for many years and toured many construction sites in the Soviet capital. Moreover, delegations and tourists of Soviet social circles visited the People's Korea.

In November a delegation of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society visited the DPRK. I was a member of that delegation. During our stay there we witnessed the successes the fraternal Korean workers had achieved in socialist construction and met with Korean colleagues of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society to discuss our plan of activities. The visit to the DPRK left a good impression on all the members of the delegation.

In conclusion, Secretary General Comrade (Bukov) of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society says: Reviewing the activities carried out by the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society in 1979, I can say that the friendship society has made more contributions to consolidating and developing the relations of friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Korea. Dear friends in Korea: I promise you that in the future, too, activists of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society will devote all of their energies to this noble task. Greeting 1980, I once again would like to congratulate you, wishing you success and happiness.

KARMAL CHAIRS JOINT GOVERNMENT-REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL MEETING

LD311102 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1025 GMT 31 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, 31 December, TASS--A joint meeting of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Government has been held in Kabul under the chairmanship of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. It examined questions concerning the implementation of the program set out by Babrak Karmal. The participants in the meeting adopted decisions on putting the activity of the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of the Interior in order, on freeing political prisoners, on issuing the states press organ the paper HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR (TRUTH OF THE APRIL REVOLUTION) and the English language paper Kabul NEW TIMES.

A decision concerning the celebration of the 15th anniversary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan was also adopted at the meeting.

The Revolutionary Council and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Government decided to create an emergency legal commission to examine the criminal actions of H. Amin and his assistants and adopted a decision not to allow unsanctioned arrests, searches and other actions contradicting human rights.

Life in the capital of Afghanistan is returning to normal. As Kabul radio has reported, complete calm has been established everywhere and the Army of Afghanistan is totally in control of the situation in the country.

The radio report stresses that "democratically disposed strata of the population--workers, intelligentsia, townspeople and others--warmly welcome the fall of the Amin regime and the transition of power into the hands of the National Front under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

DRA GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ISSUED ON SOVIET AID REQUEST

LD311836 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 31 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, December 31, TASS--The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has issued here the following statement:

In recent days, the forces of imperialism, colonialism and reaction have launched a slanderous campaign against the noble and courageous people of Afghanistan, against the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The pretext chosen for this campaign has been the persistent request of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the Soviet Union on the strength of the Afghan-Soviet treaty of December 5, 1978, for urgent political, moral and economic aid, including military aid, which the USSR has met.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan declares once again in all firmness that this request had been a consequence of the steadily growing military incursions and provocations of the foreign enemies of the Afghan people and of world imperialism. The gains of our revolution were in danger from the side of these forces, which clearly wanted to restore in our country the old order and bring their placemen to power. If the enemies of the Afghan people had received an opportunity to act freely, massive repressions, outrages upon the sacred Islamic religion and our national traditions would have continued in Afghanistan.

It is not by chance that the anti-Afghan campaign has been headed by the USA, which since the time of the April revolution has taken a hostile stand to it and now strives to divert world public attention from its aggressive actions towards Iran.

U.S. President Carter was not ashamed to take M. Amin under his protection as the "legitimate" president of the country. Nothing can be farther [from] the truth, as it is precisely H. Amin who had usurped power, prepared and carried out a real conspiracy against N. Taraki, established a bloody dictatorial regime and killed all who disagreed with him. Where was the U.S. administration when H. Amin summarily destroyed thousands of honest, innocent citizens of Afghanistan from among the intellectuals, the clergy and the working people. The righteous wrath of the Afghan people has swept this tyrant from the political arena.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will not allow anyone to encroach upon the inalienable right of the Afghan people to defend with all means at its disposal the gains of the April revolution, the country's territorial integrity and national independence. Nobody can deprive a sovereign state of the right to self-defence as stated in Article 51 of the U.N. Charter, and prevent it from turning for necessary aid to the countries, with which it has appropriate international agreements. The Government and people of Afghanistan regard the campaign against them as interference in their internal affairs, as an attempt to prevent them from advancing on the road shown by the April revolution. Ensuring the sovereignty and independence of Afghanistan is necessary for normal, fraternal relations with all of our neighbours, with the Moslem countries and for strengthening peace in that region.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan reaffirms that as soon as armed incursions and provocations from the outside cease, there will be no need for such aid.

AFGHAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER: DRA 'GRATEFUL' TO SOVIET UNION

LD312052 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1943 GMT 31 Dec 79 LD

[Report on interview granted by Soltan Ali Keshtmand, deputy prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, [DRA], to Radio Moscow's correspondent in Kabul]

[Text] The new leadership of Afghanistan will continue a course for the strengthening of the gains of the April revolution in the interests of the broad sections of the country's working people. The Revolutionary Council will insure genuine inviolability, freedom and democracy, stressed Soltan Ali Keshtmand. One of the paramount and major tasks in the field of domestic policy is the creation of a broad front of all national and democratic forces in the interests of all Afghanistan's working people. We intend shortly to draw up a new constitution for the country which will insure democratic freedoms for all Afghanistan's working people.

Touching on questions of foreign policy, Comrade Keshtmand said that the country's government will continue a course of strengthening the fraternal and friendly relations with the Soviet Union. The firm base of Soviet-Afghan relations is the treaty on friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation with the USSR of 5 December 1978, which has become a new stage on the path of developing friendly and fraternal relations with the Soviet Union. Afghanistan understands the need for extending good-neighborly relations with the Soviet Union, since history itself has confirmed the fruitfulness of Afghan-Soviet cooperation in various fields of the economy, science and social life.

In conclusion, Soltan Ali Keshtmand, deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Council and deputy prime minister of Afghanistan, said: We are grateful to the Soviet Union for the fact that it is always ready to grant aid to the people of our country at the prior request of the Afghanistan Government.

KARMAL THANKS BREZHNEV FOR ELECTION CONGRATULATIONS

LD010941 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 1 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has sent a telegram to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, which reads:

I express to you, dear Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, and to the other leaders of the USSR, the great and selfless friend of the toiling people of Afghanistan, my profound and cordial gratitude for your very warm, fraternal congratulations in connection with my election to party and state posts.

I am convinced that with the fraternal aid and unchanging cooperation of the great USSR, we will conquer and overcome all the difficulties which we have inherited from the past. Supported by the people [opirayas na narod] of our country, we will defend the gains of the glorious April revolution and the sovereignty, independence and national honor of Afghanistan.

NEW AFGHAN LEADER CONDEMNS CARTER STATEMENTS AS 'INTERFERENCE'

LD021020 Moscow TASS in English 1002 GMT 2 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, January 2, TASS--A joint meeting of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was held in Kabul on Tuesday on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the formation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. Speaking at the meeting, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal highly assessed the role of the People's Democratic Party in the life of Afghanistan. Being a true defender of the interests of the country, the party is waging the struggle against imperialism and reaction, for the liquidation of the exploiter classes in society, for democracy, progress and social justice, he said. The main task faced by the people, Babrak Karmal said, is defence of the revolution against internal counterrevolution and imperialist interference. The People's Democratic Party plays the leading role in the solution of this task.

Babrak Karmal condemned various statements of United States President Carter, which, he said, actually mean interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. Statements of other imperialist forces and reaction of the region have much in common with these statements, he said. Babrak Karmal spoke highly about friendly relations between the people of Afghanistan and the people of the Soviet Union. He stressed that the Afghan people is deeply grateful to the Soviet Union for large-scale assistance in the economic, technological, political and military spheres, the assistance that is being rendered for the sake of progress and development, defence of democracy, national independence and territorial integrity of Afghanistan.

IZVESTIYA CITED ON U.S. AID TO AFGHAN REBELS, SOVIET ACTIONS

LD011416 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1330 GMT 1 Jan 80 LD

["Rebuff to Intrigues of Imperialism"--TASS headlines]

[Text] Moscow, 1 January, TASS--The newspaper IZVESTIYA today publishes an article by Mikhail Mikhaylov devoted to the situation in Afghanistan.

From the first day of the victory of the April revolution, says the aritcle, Afghanistan became the object of the most varied provocations and intrigues by the forces of imperialism and reaction. U.S. imperialism had and has the most direct relation to the organization of these actions aimed against the Afghan people who have embarked on a path of building a new society. As the Washington journal COUNTERSPY has testified, it would be an illusion to suppose that the United States adheres to the principle of "hands off Afghanistan." The Middle East tour by U.S. Deputy Secretary of State W. Christopher had the directly opposite aim. The CIA is directly involved in training Afghan rebels in camps in Pakistan and maintains contacts with counterrevolutionaries and reactionaries in Afghanistan itself. CIA agents are operating in the area of the Afghan-Pakistan border, in particular, under cover of managing the fight against the distribution of narcotics and the American "Asia Foundation."

The territory of Pakistan has been used all this time as the main bridgehead for anti-Afghan subversive activity, Mikhaylov points out. Twelve camps for training counter-revolutionaries were set up here. About 5,000 saboteurs were trained for conspiratorial actions in all Afghan provinces bordering with Pakistan. REUTER reported on Pakistan-Afghan border provocations and Pakistani servicemen directly. [as received]

Pakistan's anti-Afghan policy relied on the support of, and was to a decisive degree the result of, instigations from the United States and Great Britain, as well as the equally anti-Afghan, if more open, policies of China, Egypt and some other states.

Bands of terrorists and raiders from counterrevolutionary Afghan elements were trained in China. At the same time highly placed delegations from Beijing visiting Pakistan wove a network of anti-Afghan intrigues. Zhang Tingfa, commander of the PRC Air Force, who headed one of these delegations, confirmed to the Pakistanis Beijing's intention to continue supplying Afghan rebels with firearms, and also training subversive groups directly in the Chinese capital.

What are the moving forces behind the anti-Afghan actions of Washington? Answering this question the author of the article says: They are directly connected with the loss by the United States of its dominating influence in Iran. How the United States would like at this very time to subject Afghanistan to its intrigues, first and foremost anti-Soviet intrigues, and to force the Afghan people to give up its new revolutionary line.

On 28 December, as Radio Kabul reported, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, taking into account the continuing and expanding interference and provocations by Afghanistan's foreign enemies, and with the aim of defending the gains of the April revolution, territorial integrity and national independence, and with the aim of maintaining peace and security, and relying on the treaty of friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation of 5 December 1978, turned to the USSR with an insistent request for urgent, political, moral and economic help including military help, which had previously been made repeatedly to the Soviet Union by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Both the Afghan leadership's request and the USSR's response to it are fully in keeping with Article 4 of the Soviet-Afghan treaty of 1978 and the clauses of Article 51 of the UN Charter.

It was decided to send a limited Soviet military contingent to Afghanistan. It was instructed to assist only in repelling armed interference from outside. The Soviet contingent will be fully withdrawn from Afghanistan when the cause which necessitated such action no longer exists.

CPSU SENDS ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO AFGHAN PARTY

LD311546 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 31 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has sent a telegram of greetings to the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. It says: Dear comrades, we send our fraternal greetings to the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of its formation.

The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan is marking this anniversary under conditions in which the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has existed for 2 years overcoming difficulties. Established as a result of the victory of the April national-democratic, anti-feudal and anti-imperialist revolution, the democratic Republic of Afghanistan has embarked on the road of building a new society based on the principles of social progress and justice.

"The favorable conditions for the resolution of this task are created by the socioeconomic transformations in the interests of the working people of Afghanistan, by the development of relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between our countries and parties. The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan has headed the struggle of the Afghan working people for truly people's power and democratic rights, in defense of the country's national independence from the interference of imperialism and its agents.

We wish the party of the Afghan working people, the entire industrious and friendly Afghan people, great successes in the struggle against domestic and foreign reaction, for strengthening the gains of the April revolution, for rallying the patriotic and progressive forces closely together in the interests of consistent implementation of the lofty aims proclaimed by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

AFGHAN EDITOR: U.S., WEST 'SLANDERING' AFGHANISTAN, SOVIET AID

LD011556 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1506 GMT 1 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, January 1, TASS--The U.S. press and the "Voice of America" are choking with rage in their attempts to blacken revolutionary Afghanistan and drive a wedge into Soviet-Afghan relations, stated Rahim Raf'at, chief editor of the Kabul NEW TIMES. The organizers of this slanderous campaign are hiding behind a screen of "concern" for the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's independence and are even seeking to put themselves forward in the role of "defenders of Islam."

One might ask here, since when is it that Washington began to show such feverish concern for the sovereignty of other states and since when has it felt such unusual sympathy for the Islamic religion? The whole world knows, for example, through whose military-economic and political support the shah of Iran--that butcher and international criminal--stayed on the throne for so long.

Who if not the United States poses a threat to the Muslim countries of the Near East by creating the gendarme "quick reaction corps", unleashed the dirty war in Vietnam and crudely interfered and continues to interfere in the affairs of the independent countries of Africa, Latin America and Southeast Asia?

According to U.S. data, R. Raf'at went on to say, in this century the United States has used weapons or the threat of use weapons against other countries over 200 times to achieve its selfish political aims.

As to the help granted to us by the Soviet Union at the request of our government, only one thing can be said in connection with this: No one, and that includes the White House, can deprive a sovereign state of the right to insure its self-defense by acting in accordance with the spirit and letter of the UN Charter. No one will shake the Afghan people's determination to do everything necessary to secure its independence and to protect the gains of the revolution.

NEW AFGHAN STATE NEWSPAPER BEGINS PUBLICATION

LD012207 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1541 GMT 1 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, 1 January, (TASS)--The first issue of the daily paper HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR (THE TRUTH OF THE APRIL REVOLUTION) was brought out in Kabul today. This new press organ of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will have an edition of 20,000 copies in the Dari and Pashto languages.

The paper's first issue carries a statement by the country's government and photographs of the members of the Revolutionary Council and Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

MILITARY AID TO AFGHANISTAN DEFENDED, U.S. AID TO PAKISTAN SCORED

LD011044 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0310 GMT 1 Jan 80 LD

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Yevgeniy Grachev]

[Text] Good morning, comrades. We will start the first of this year's "International Diary" broadcasts with dispatches received from Kabul. They tell of life in the capital of Afghanistan returning to normal. Total calm has been established everywhere. The Army of Afghanistan is in full control of the situation in the country. Radio Kabul reports that the democratically minded strata of the population warmly welcome the fall of the Amin regime and the transfer of power into the hands of the National Front under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has made a statement to the effect that in the last few days the forces of imperialism, colonialism and reaction have initiated a slanderous campaign against the Afghan people and the country's government. The document says that the urgent request made by the government of the republic for rushing through political, moral, and economic assistance, including military assistance--a request made to the Soviet Union and based on the Afghan-Soviet treaty of 1978--has been chosen as the reason for this campaign. The document stresses that the Government of Afghanistan states yet again with all firmness that this request was the result of intensified armed intervention and provocations by the external enemies of the Afghan people. The gains of our revolution, it is stated in the government statement, were under threat from forces which would like to restore the old order in the country and to bring their henchmen to power.

No one can deprive a sovereign state of the right to self-defense as set out in Article 51 of the UN Charter. No one can prevent it from appealing for help from countries with which it has corresponding international treaties. The Government of Afghanistan states that the need for such assistance will no longer arise as soon as armed incursions and provocations from outside are stopped.

Dispatches from Washington say that the White House has taken a decision to allocate $100 million in the form of urgent military aid to Pakistan. The Washington STAR reports that Pakistan will receive armored carriers, artillery and ammunition. Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser, has let it be understood that the U.S. administration intends to waive the previously adopted restrictions on arms supplies to Pakistan. Observers note that Pakistan has recently to all intents and purposes become a base from which the United States carries out subversive activities against Afghanistan. Centers where Afghan counterrevolutionaries receive special training have been set up in certain Pakistani towns. They are trained by Americans of Afghan extraction.

It is reported from Delhi that official circles in India are expressing concern in connection with the decision of Washington to send some of the latest types of weaponry to Pakistan. The PTI agency says that the resumption of arms supplies to Pakistan implies a revision of the military policies of the U.S. administration in relation to this region. The agency reports that official circles in Delhi have stated that India is attentively following the development of events. The dispatch says that these circles see no justifications for the U.S. decision on fresh supplies of arms to Pakistan.

APN ACCUSES WEST OF 'DISTORTING' SOVIET ROLE IN AFGHANISTAN

LD311554 Hamburg DPA in German 1219 GMT 31 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Hamburg--The Soviet press agency APN has accused the Western mass media, in its commentaries in connection with Moscow's intervention in Afghanistan, of "directly" distorting "the role of the Soviet Union in these events and thus discrediting Moscow in the eyes of the developing world and particularly in the eyes of Muslims."

However, both the history of Soviet-Afghan relations and the experience of their more than 60 years of cooperation in the spirit of friendship and mutual understanding refute these insinuations. Over the past decades comprehensive cooperation has developed between the two countries, "which has contributed to the consolidation of the state, which wants to cast off the fetters of feudal relations and the narrow dependence on foreign capital," APN writes.

The "Soviet aid and support for Afghanistan," APN writes, is not directed "against any of its neighboring countries, which are also the Soviet Union's neighbors." As before, Moscow will continue "to maintain normal friendly relations with these countries, based on the principles of equality of rights, mutual respect and nonintervention in internal affairs."

FOREIGN PRESS CITED SUPPORTING SOVIET MOVE IN AFGHANISTAN

LD311112 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0130 GMT 31 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpts] A considerable number of dispatches today deal with events in Afghanistan. Kabul radio has reported that the situation in the capital is calm. Many citizens have been released from prison--members of the People's Democratic Party who were illegally arrested and sentenced on the orders of Hafizollah Amin.

Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has set out on Radio Kabul the government's domestic foreign policy program. Karmal has said that strengthening and developing the republic's progressive foundations and completing the antifeudal and anti-imperialist revolution constitute the main internal policy tasks. The government will direct its efforts toward eliminating economic backwardness, poverty, unemployment and inequality and toward industrializing the state and raising the people's standard of living. In its foreign policy, Babrak Karmal said, Afghanistan will pursue a policy of peace and positive and active neutrality. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, he said, observes full allegiance to the treaty on friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation with the Soviet Union dated 5 December 1978. Karmal has called this treaty a guarantee for firm peace in the region.

The events in Afghanistan are being widely commented on in the press of many countries. The Czechoslovak paper RUDE PRAVO says that what has taken place in Afghanistan puts an obstacle in the way of attempts to turn back progressive development there. The dangerous calculations of imperialism and Maoism in Afghanistan have failed. This is why a hullabaloo is being raised and will continue to be raised in Washington, London and other places. The paper points out that having come to the assistance of the Afghan people at the request of its government, the Soviet Union was acting in the spirit of the best traditions of the anti-imperialist forces. The Berlin paper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND notes that certain circles have started up a campaign regarding Afghanistan because their plans to restore the previous order there through armed interference have been rendered null and void.

Further Foreign Press Comment

LD311114 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 31 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Foreign papers report on the situation in Afghanistan and summarize the speech delivered on Radio Kabul by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The London TIMES reports the statement of Babrak Karmal that if the genuine patriotic forces had not taken the creative revolutionary initiative into their hands, things would have turned in such a way that national sovereignty, independence and the territorial integrity of Afghanistan and peace in this region would have come under a serious threat.

The Vietnamese NHAN DAN writes in its editorial that the revolution in Afghanistan has won a glorious victory. The genuine revolutionary forces led by Comrade Babrak Karmal and supported by the people have deposed the reactionary group and reestablished people's power, which was gained earlier as a result of the April revolution. In this just struggle, the paper notes, the people and revolutionary power of Afghanistan were given disinterested political and material aid by the Soviet Union.

The Czechoslovak RUDE PRAVO points out that imperialist forces and Maoism for a long time now have conducted wide-ranging anti-Afghan activities, striving to turn back the development of events in the country.

The Japanese AKAHATA stresses that events in Afghanistan stem from imperialist interference in the domestic affairs of the country and the resistance of internal reactionary forces.

Communist Support

LD311632 Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 31 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 31, TASS--TASS correspondent report: The Politbureau of the Socialist Unity Party Central Committee and the GDR Council of Ministers entirely support the Soviet Union's internationalist aid rendered at the request of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The slanderous campaign unleashed by the enemies of peace and detente against the legitimate aid of the USSR to the Afghan people, which is in conformity with the U.N. Charter, is directed at distracting the attention of peoples and states from the aggressive actions of imperialist circles in the Near and Middle East as well as the course launched for a build-up of arms, a decision on which has been recently taken by NATO, says the document adopted by the Politbureau of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany CC and the GDR Council of Ministers.

The Mongolian people see the Soviet Union's unswerving adherence to its contractual commitments in the fact that the USSR Government has met Afghanistan's request for immediate aid and assistance in the struggle against foreign aggression, the newspaper UNEN writes today.

Refuting the allegations made in the USA about some "Soviet interference in the internal affairs" of other states, the Tokyo newspaper AKAHATA stresses in its commentary today that the decision of the Soviet Government to give Afghanistan all-round aid, including military aid, has been taken in answer to the urgent request of the Afghan Government.

The Soviet Union, loyal to the treaty of friendship, good neighbourliness and cooperation of December 5, 1978, writes the Hanoi newspaper NHAN DAN, has given the Afghan people timely support in order to defend the people's power in Afghanistan. The Vietnamese people welcomes and approves of the Soviet aid and evaluates it as an active contribute to preserving security, stability and peace in the region.

General Secretary of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL) Papaioannou expressed in his message to Babrak Karmal on behald of the AKEL Central Committee full support for the revolutionary power in Afghanistan, welcomed the Soviet Union's fraternal aid and condemned the conspiracy of international imperialism and the subversive campaign of slanders and threats unleashed by it.

The Peruvian Communist Party expresses solidarity with the struggle of the Afghan people against the intrigues of imperialism, says the statement issued here by the Political Commission of the Peruvian Communist Party CC. The Peruvian commission expresses gratitude to the Soviet Union, which in implementing its internationalist duty at the request of the Government of Afghanistan has come to that country's assistance in order to guarantee the successful development of the Afghan revolution.

The U.S. imperialists and their accomplices have started a world-wide outcry trying to picture the Soviet Union's military aid to Afghanistan as interference in that country's internal affairs, the newspaper ATTA, a publication of the Sri Lanka Communist Party writes editorially. The aim of this outcry, the newspaper points out, is to camouflage the build-up by the United States of its military might in the Middle East, in the Caribbean and Indian Ocean basins. The U.S. imperialists strive to return Afghanistan into the sphere of its influence. The fact that Soviet aid has blocked for them the way to restoring their positions in Afghanistan has infuriated the imperialists.

More Support Comment

LD012014 Moscow TASS in English 1806 GMT 1 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 1, TASS--TASS correspondents report:

Sofia. Because of imperialism's interference into the internal affairs of Afghanistan, counterrevolutionary gangs have become a real danger to the gains of the April revolution of the Afghan people, says the BTA in its commentary. That was inadmissible interference into affairs of the USSR's neighbor, the country which signed with the Soviet Union a treaty of friendship, goodneighbourliness and cooperation.

The aid which the USSR has given the Afghan people is envisaged by one of the articles of the treaty. Nobody will be misled by all sorts of attempts to distort the essence of this aid. The peoples know that hanging over Afghanistan is the threat of intervention on the part of imperialism which supported counterrevolution. Extending a helping hand to the neighbouring country at its government's request in order to repel aggression from outside and to defend the revolution, the Soviet Union acted as a real friend of the Afghan people.

Berlin. We unconditionally support the measures in defending the independence and sovereignty of Afghanistan which have been taken by the party and state leadership of that country, says a letter of the General Secretary of the GDR Solidarity Committee K. [name indistinct] which has been published here. We approve of the assistance which has been given by the Soviet Union to the Afghan people in their struggle against external reaction. The people's democratic anti-imperialist revolution can win only if it is consistently defended from external and internal enemies--such are the lessons of history.

Damascus. The Syrian newspaper TISHRIN writes: The American administration and its satellites are worried by the Soviet-Afghan military cooperation, which is being effected in accordance with the treaty of friendship, goodneighbourliness and cooperation between the two countries. The United States is trying to present that cooperation to the world public opinion as "interference" of the Soviet Union into internal affairs of another sovereign state. These allegations are being spread at a time when naval and air forces of the United States are being amassed in the area of the Persian Gulf with a view to stifle the Iranian revolution and to establish control over the oil deposits in the Persian Gulf area. In other words, the American administration makes such statements while the United States looks for possibilities to establish new military bases in the Middle East are and on the Red Sea coast in order to carry out aggressive actions against national liberation movements under the guise of "protection" of its interests in that region.

Berlin. The revolutionary forces of Afghanistan have given a resolute rebuff to the designs of internal and external reaction which tried to draw the country into the camp of bitter enemies of the Soviet Union. This is how the West German newspaper DIE [name indistinct] qualifies the events in that country. The leaders of Afghanistan, writes the newspaper, have taken timely and energetic steps. In accordance with the treaty of friendship, goodneighbourliness and cooperation they asked the Soviet Union to render urgent aid, including military.

Any time the people of some country strives to free themselves from feudal fetters and take the path of national development, the newspaper continues, this is the cause of irritation to imperialists and newspaper scribblers who are supported by them. In Afghanistan's case, they would prefer to continue having a possibility to send to that country saboteurs and armed gangs of counterrevolutionaries.

BRITAIN, U.S., CHINA 'SUBVERTING' AFGHAN REGIME

TA311632 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1700 GMT 30 Dec 79 TA

[Untitled Igor Savchenko commentary]

[Excerpt] Today we should remember the pages of history and point out that in the present period the means of the struggle of the imperialists against the progressive developments in Afghanistan, have changed very little. In fact, at present, not only the British services but also the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and Peking's intelligence service are carrying out subversive acts against Afghanistan's progress. However, the nature of their activities is the same, and its aim is inducing Afghanistan to deviate from the chosen path.

They [words indistinct] and provoke the reactionary forces for the struggle against progressive developments in this country. The nature of their activities is the same, namely they take steps to covertly arm and train the rebels. Even the (?camps) of the so-called Afghan refugees, in which the rebels reside before moving to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for banditry, are situated nearly at the same places in which Lawrence was operating during his time. Only the imperialist circles forget that the present is unlike the past period, because in the present circumstances the Afghan people possess all the potential for the defense of the gains of the April revolution, Afghanistan's sovereignty, independence and national integrity.

INDIAN PRIME MINISTER 'CONCERNED' ABOUT U.S. AID TO PAKISTAN

LD011952 Moscow TASS in English 1907 GMT 1 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Delhi, January 1, TASS--The cause of serious concern of official circles and the public of India is the United States' decisions on urgent and large-scale deliveries to Pakistan of military equipment, including armoured personnel carriers, artillery guns, anti-tank and aircraft missiles and also ammunition.

Speaking at a meeting in Jhajhar (Haryana State), the Prime Minister of India Charan Singh expressed profound concern and anxiety at this decision, emphasizing that deliveries of any types of weapons to Pakistan automatically lead to aggravation of tension in South Asia.

The intentions of the United States to arm Pakistan is a component element of the policy of "cold war", revived by President Jimmy Carter and U.S. NATO partners, writes the newspaper PATRIOT. The newspaper points out that carrying out such a policy, the United States seeks to frustrate the process of normalization of relations between separate states, to create an atmosphere of instability and tension in different parts of the world.

The resumption of American arms deliveries to Pakistan, writes the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA, signifies revision of the Carter administration's military policy towards countries of the South Asian subcontinent.

Local commentators point out that Pakistan has lately been actually turned into a base from which the United States carries out subversive actions against Afghanistan. Formed in a number of Pakistani towns were centres for training, under the direction of American instructors, of Afghan counterrevolutionaries for them to be then sent to Afghanistan. From Pakistan counter-revolutionary gangs receive weapons and ammunition of American and Chinese make. Having taken the course of intensifying its military presence in Pakistan, the United States assigns that country a significant role in its geopolitical plans in the Near East and in the South of Asia.

USSR, KAMPUCHEA SIGN AGREEMENT ON DELIVERY OF RELIEF GOODS

LD271919 Moscow TASS in English 1627 GMT 27 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 27, TASS--A government economic delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has stayed in the Soviet Union, headed by Minister of Foreign and Home Trade Tang Sarim. The delegation held talks with Soviet departments concerned. Today, the agreement was signed in the USSR Foreign Trade Ministry on relief deliveries by the Soviet Union to Kampuchea.

USTINOV GREETS SRV DEFENSE MINISTER ON ARMY DAY

OW231129 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 22 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Marshal Ustinov, Soviet defense minister, has sent a message to Senior Gen Vo Nguyen Giap, SRV defense minister, congratulating all the VPA cadres and combatants on the occasion of the 35th founding anniversary of the VPA. The message reads: We note with satisfaction that in the past, the Vietnamese Armed Forces have gone through a hard but victorious struggle and have become a modern army alertly defending the Vietnamese people's socialist fruits. We highly value the relations of sincere friendship and co-operation between the peoples and armed forces of our two countries. Marshal Ustinov wished the VPA combatants further achievements in consolidating their defense capabilities.

PHILIPPINE TERRORISTS, ARMS SMUGGLING LINKED TO U.S.

LD311552 Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 31 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Manila, December 31, TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksey Petrov reports: The Government of the Philippines intends to turn to the U.S. administration for clarifications as regards the smuggling from the United States of a big batch of explosives and arms confiscated from the caches of a sabotage terrorist group uncovered here the other day. It was linked with U.S. special services and the groupings of opponents of President Marcos based in the USA, said today the newspaper TIMES JOURNAL close to the leadership of the Philippines. As is seen from the testimony given by plotters, who were caught in the act, the leadership of the underground organization had prepared a series of big acts of sabotage in Manila on the eve of the new year, including assassinations of ministers and high ranking military, explosions and acts of arson in government institutions, publishing houses of national newspapers and radio stations, shopping centres and hotels. These criminal acts were apparently timed to the start of the campaign of elections to the local administration bodies in the Philippines and were to cause disorder and heighten tensions in the country. The police arrested 16 members of the terrorist organizations and confiscated large quantities of explosives and arms as well as special instructions issued by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency for the manufacture of explosive devices and carrying out acts of sabotage.

Explosives of big destructive force and distance controlled bombs had been smuggled to Manila through hired agents from San Francisco. The supplies were arranged for by a certain Steve Psinakis closely linked with the leaders of right-wing opposition groupings of the Philippines, who found refuge in the United States and are patronized by U.S. special services. Facts indicate that the strings of the conspiracy were pulled from the USA. This is fresh confirmation of the fact that the influential circles among the U.S. leadership interfere in the internal affairs of the Philippines actively using in it right-wing emigre groupings and their agents in the country. Facts leaking into the press also shed light on the real activity of the U.S. Embassy in Manila, from where the operations of the sabotage terrorist underground were coordinated.

'HOOLIGANS' PROVOCATION AGAINST SOVIET EMBASSY IN TEHRAN

LD011402 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1354 GMT 1 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, 1 January, TASS--Today a group of hooligans tried to commit a provocation against the Soviet Embassy in Iran, after penetrating its premises. Members of the "Islamic Revolution Guards" corps who are guarding the embassy, threw out the hooligans, who refused to give their nationality.

It is presumed that among this group were persons hostile to the Afghan revolution, who had escaped from Afghanistan.

TIME MAGAZINE INTERVIEW WITH KHOMEYNI CITED

LD011801 Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT 1 Jan 80 LD

[Text] New York, January 1, TASS--The present crisis shall never be resolved, if the Government of the United States by resorting to military interference, economic blockade, intimidation tactics and other steps, would prevent justice from triumphing in Iran, said Ayatollah Khomeyni in an interview to the American weekly TIME. The indignation of the Iranians is directed not against the American people, but against the Government of the United States. When the Iranians denounce America, they mean the government, but not the people.

Khomeyni said that he had at his disposal information on a broad American administration-led anti-Iranian propaganda campaign in the United States. Particularly zealous in whipping up that campaign are the Zionist circles which seek to set the public opinion in the United States against Iran. We have no illusions that the Government of the United States can change its present hostile stand, he said.

Ayatollah Khomeyni resolutely demanded once again extradition of the former shah of Iran. "The hatred of our people for the shah is so evident that Carter couldn't have overlooked it, he said. But Carter, openly ignoring the national sentiments of the Iranians, proposed refuge in the United States to the deposed shah. I think that even the American people do not rpt not believe Carter's assertions that the shah was allowed to come to the United States on humane reasons." The United States fears that if the shah is put to trial, all the facts which the U.S. Government tries to conceal, will come to light. The whole world will know who helped the shah in committing his crimes.

The shah's crimes are countless, he said. In the past two years of his rule alone, when the people rose up for struggle to break the monarchical regime and establish an Islamic republic, that criminal destroyed more than 60,000 people and mutilated more than 100,000 Iranians. During the time of his rule the shah made us economically dependent on the United States, turned Iran into a bankrupt state. Our industry depends on the West, and the agriculture was wrecked by the shah. Politically the shah was led by the United States and placed Iran into the camp of oppressors and tyrants.

Carter is now interested only in staying for the second term at the White House. He is ready to do everything--even to sacrifice the national honour of the Americans--to have this goal attained.

Khomeyni pointed out that the Government of the United States consistently helped the shah to stay in power, despite the opposition of the Iranian people. Recently our people learned, he said, that the U.S. administration turned the American Embassy in Tehran into a base of espionage and subversive activities against Iran. The proofs, which were received since that time, show that American spies prepared conspiracies and stirred up armed clashes in different parts of Iran.

ANTI-AMERICAN DEMONSTRATIONS CONTINUE IN TEHRAN

LD311052 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0130 GMT 31 Dec 79 LD

[Text] According to reports from Iran mass demonstrations are taking place daily next to the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. Those taking part are demanding that the former shah and the riches stolen by him be handed over. Meanwhile, the Islamic Revolution Council is discussing the possible visit of UN Secretary General Waldheim to Iran. During the discussions in the UN Security Council the United States failed to gain approval for their proposed economic sanctions against Iran. Many members of the Council voiced support for Waldheim's trip to Tehran and for settling the U.S.-Iranian conflict through diplomatic channels.

MOSCOW RADIO CITES REPORTS ON IRANIAN DEVELOPMENTS

LD011036 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0310 GMT 1 Jan 80 LD

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Yevgeniy Grachev]

[Text] Now several dispatches about the events in Iran: The mission by UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to Tehran is to start today. Representatives of the United States, at a session of the Security Council, submitted a draft resolution requesting the UN secretary general to make efforts to release the hostages in Tehran and to convene a new session of the Council of 7 January. The draft resolution envisages that in the event Waldheim's mission fails sanctions will be applied against Tehran.

The French press reports that the United States is preparing some sort of action in Iran. A French television observer notes that in the past 48 hours many foreigners have left Iran. The French people who have left Tehran reported that the French Government urgently advised them to leave the country.

Tehran--Iranian Foreign Affairs Minister Qotbzadeh said that the Islamic Revolutionary Council has responded positively to the request of UN Secretary General Waldheim to visit the country. He stressed that Waldheim will familiarize himself with the position of the Iranian people and leadership.

Another dispatch from Tehran says that the students holding the U.S. Embassy have stated that their demands remain the same as before. The former shah must be handed over to Iran and be tried as a criminal, and the tens of thousands of millions of dollars stolen by him must be returned to the Iranian people.

Ayatollah Khomeyni has said that representatives of the Security Council member countries must come to Iran and see with their own eyes what the shah and his patrons across the ocean created. Khomeyni warned that the Iranian people must be ready not only for an economic blockade but also for a military conflict with the United States.

Washington is continuing to exert pressure on Iran. John West, U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia, said in an interview to the local press that the Americans might use the experience of Israel and free the hostages in Tehran by force. He had in mind the raid by the Israeli commandos on Entebbe Airport in Uganda in the summer of 1976. Let us note that Israeli officials are urging the use of violent methods against Iran. They expressed readiness to allow the use of a base on their territory if the United States make such a request. It is appropriate here to quote statements made by Israeli Defense Minister Weizman. It was precisely he who reminded people of the raid by the Israeli commandos at Entebbe Airport. He made this unambiguous remark before flying out from Washington. Weizman had talks there on increasing military assistance to Israel. AP reports that Weizman has quoted a figure for this assistance: In the new fiscal year it is to amount to $3.5 billion.

UN SECRETARY GENERAL WALDHEIM TO IRAN FOR HOSTAGE TALKS

Qotbzadeh on Visit

LD011512 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 1 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, January 1, TASS--The threat of military interference on the part of the United States and its steps to impose economic blockade on Iran give rise to profound indignation of the Iranian public.

In an appeal to the UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, students--supporters of Ayatollah Khomeyni--declared once again that American hostages could be released only in case of extradition to Iran of the former shah--criminal and killer. The Iranian people, the appeal stresses, will be able to show graves of victims of the shah's regime, to demonstrate what "in reality mean the human rights which are advocated by Carter".

Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh in an interview to journalists has stressed that the UN secretary general makes a trip to Iran with a view "to appraise the situation", but not as "a go-between [as received] Iran and the United States."

Waldheim Arrival in Tehran

LD011826 Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 1 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, January 1, TASS--Secretary General of the United Nations Organisation Kurt Waldheim came for a visit here today. In an interview to a correspondent of the Iranian news agency, PARS, Kurt Waldheim has said that in the course of the visit he will exchange opinions with Iranian officials and study different aspects of the present situation in the country.

He said he was not sent here by the American Government, but came as an independent person, and that his visit has nothing in common with the policy of the American leadership towards Iran. He said he requested Ayatollah Khomeyni to grant him a possibility to visit Iran, and was glad the request was met. The secretary general of the United Nations pointed out that he would put forth his viewpoint on ways of settlement of Iranian-American relations only after the exchange of opinions with Iranian officials.

[Moscow in Urdu to Pakistan at 1300 GMT on 1 January reports the following on Waldheim's visit to Iran:

["UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, after a night's stay in Paris, has started for Iran in an effort to find ways to resolve the U.S.-Iran crisis."

["He is due in Iran today. Earlier, the Security Council, by a majority vote, adopted a U.S. resolution providing for reconvening the Security Council on 7 January if Waldheim's efforts to get the American hostages released failed. The Soviet Union abstained from the voting.

["Students holding hostages in Tehran reiterated that they would release the hostages only when the shah and the riches stolen by him were returned to Iran."

[The above item was also carried by Moscow in Urdu at 1200 GMT on 1 Jan and Moscow in Bengali at 1100 and 1300 GMT on 1 Jan.]

RESULTS OF IRANIAN REFERENDUM PUBLISHED

LD020828 Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 2 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, January 2, TASS--The results of the nation-wide referendum on Iran's draft constitution conducted a month ago have been published here. More than 15 million Iranians took part in the voting. The country's new fundamental law was approved by the overwhelming majority of votes. This was reported by PARS NEWS AGENCY.

DOCUMENT SEEKS TO UNDERMINE IRAN'S ANTI-IMPERIALIST STAND

GF020712 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 25 Dec 79 GF

[Igor Sanchenko commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, a document prepared by the Iranian Army's 2d Division, a photocopy of which was found the newspaper MARDOM's mailbox, has been exposed to Iranian public opinion. Igor Sanchenko, who analyzed the document, describes its contents and says that the point which attracted attention and which might threaten Iran is the possibility of a military conflict between Iran and Iraq.

It seems that in the event of such a conflict between Iran and Iraq, Syria would send military aid to Iraq to be used against Iran. In the opinion of those who prepared the document, Libya and the PDRY would do likewise, while the USSR, unsatisfied with normal relations between Iran and Iraq, in such a conflict, would send armaments to Iraq. In their view, all the communist countries would aid Iraq. Cuba would even send Iraq military advisers.

Those who prepared the document say that Afghanistan would benefit from an Iranian-Iraqi conflict and would act against Iran. Another of Iran's bitter enemies mentioned in the document is India.

It's an incredible story: All the countries that supported and still support the Iranian revolution, all of Iran's friends, would become its most bitter enemies!

In case of danger, on which friends can Iran depend morally, militarily and politically? It might depend on the United States, the imperialist countries, Egypt, Oman or maybe Israel. The document does not mention those countries as bitter enemies of Iran. In that way, those who prepared the document transformed Iran's friends into its enemies and its enemies into its friends. In that way, they are trying to prod Iran toward military unity with the United States and imperialist countries in the world.

Of course, the document does not mention that implicitly, but that is their goal. At this time all countries [word indistinct] for Iran. [sentence indistinct] In view of this explanation, what did the men of the 2d Division mean in preparing the document? Their aim was to keep Iran away from its natural friends and remove it from the front of the countries struggling against imperialism. That is what should be understood from their document.

IRAQI MILITARY POLITICAL DELEGATION ENDS USSR VISIT

ID281309 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Visit Completed"]

[Text] A delegation of the Republic of Iraq Armed Forces Political Orientation Directorate headed by Col Muhammad Yunis, chief of the Political Orientation Directorate, was in the Soviet Union, from 5 through 19 December at the invitation of the USSR Ministry of Defense and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The delegation was received by Army General A.A. Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. There was an exchange of opinions on questions of interest to both sides.

During their stay in the Soviet Union the Iraqi guests visited several military units and military training establishments and familiarized themselves with soldiers' combat training and life and with the organization of party political and mass cultural work in the Soviet Armed Forces.

The delegation from Iraq laid a wreath at V.I. Lenin's Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin wall, viewed monuments to the Soviet people's revolutionary, combat and labor glory and saw the sights of Volgograd, Kiev and Rostov-na-Donu.

The delegation departed from home on 19 December.

KHALIL CITED ON HOPE FOR 'POSITIVE' USSR CONTRIBUTION TO ISSUES

ID302229 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 30 Dec 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "On the Question of Soviet-Egyptian Relations"]

[Excerpts] In a recent statement on Cairo radio, Egyptian Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil said that his government hopes that the Soviet Union will make a positive contribution towards finding a solution for the peace issue in the Middle East. But he immediately hinted that he views that contribution as refraining from condemning Camp David and in supporting Egypt's separate attitude towards the settlement of the Middle East crisis, an attitude that has been rejected by the Palestinian people and all the Arab countries, including Sudan, which has withdrawn its ambassador from Cairo. In an atmosphere of denunciations of the Camp David accords, it seems strange that it hopes to incline the USSR toward encouraging the Egyptian leadership's foreign policy. This line, as is quite obvious, contradicts the interests of the Palestinians, the Syrians and the Jordanians and consequently of the Egyptian people themselves. Furthermore, it carries with it the serious aggravation of tensions in an area that is very near to the USSR's southern frontiers.

Commenting on the appointment of the new Egyptian ambassador to Moscow, Dr Mustafa Khalil described the event as an expression of his country's desire to develop friendly relations with the Soviet Union. Our country fully appreciates the Egyptian people's participation in the development of world civilization and also the glorious revolutionary traditions of this people; it can only welcome such a desire. But the degeneration in relations between our two countries was done unilaterally by official Cairo: It was Cairo itself that changed its previous viewpoint that the Soviet Union was playing an active role in all actions aimed at liberating the occupied Arab territories and ensuring the national rights of the Palestinian people, particularly this people's right to create its own independent state.

But there is no way for Soviet cooperation with the Egyptian leadership in realizing a capitulationist settlement for the Middle East crisis on the basis of stripping it of its core, namely, the Palestinian issue. Nor can the Soviet Union agree to encourage the Egyptian leadership to expand U.S. imperialist in the region and or to set up an Egyptian-American military alliance directed against the national liberation movements in the Arab East and Africa.

Anyone who cares for the cause of freedom and peace in the Middle East can only condemn Cairo's line, which encourages the presence of the naval forces in the Arabian Gulf--in particular the article in the Cairo AKHIR SA'AH welcoming the appearance of the U.S. quick reaction corps of 110,000 men in the Middle East, despite the fact that all Arab countries indignantly reject plans of U.S. military intervention in the interests of the U.S. oil monopolies, since this constitutes a grave danger to their sovereignty and independence.

Let us take another example. At the request of the United States an American military force, which is continually increasing, appeared in the Sinai Peninsula on the pretext of supervising the implementation of the Egyptian-Israeli disengagement agreement. President as-Sadat has often declared his readiness to play, in cooperation with U.S. imperialism, the role of policeman not only in the Middle East but also in Africa. Therefore, it is no wonder that the Arab world and the African countries reject the Egyptian leadership's attempts to take upon itself the defense of their interests; they strongly and unanimously condemn this leadership's capitulation to imperialism and Zionism. This stand is supported by the Soviet Union, which has always come to the assistance of the Arab and other peoples in the most difficult periods of their struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

Today, all patriotic forces in the Arab world want to consolidate Arab-Soviet friendship, since it is the most important condition for realizing the Arabs' national aspirations. This international attitude by the Soviet Union towards solving the Middle East crisis and its struggle for Arab sacred rights were highly appreciated a month ago at the largest Arab conference, the 10th summit in Tunis.

CAIRO TAKES ANOTHER STEP TOWARD BETRAYAL OF ARABS

LD301652 Moscow TASS in English 090[illegible]T 30 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 30, TA[illegible]--TASS commentator Viktor Lebedev writes:

Egyptian President as-Sadat said in an interview to the weekly OCTOBER that Egypt is ready to provide its military bases for U.S. Armed Forces.

It is remarkable that Israel, too, has made the same proposal to the United States. The Pentagon is now looking for bases in case it needs to bring "fast reaction forces" into the Middle East and the Persian Gulf area to exert pressure on those Arab countries whose policy does not suit Washington. Pentagon strategists look with pleasure on the competition between As-Sadat and Begin for the recognition as the best accomplice of the USA in the cause of expanding the U.S. military presence in the area.

American imperialists, recovering from the shock caused by the failure of the venture in Vietnam, are again resorting to the "big stick" policy. And while the shah of Iran was not so long ago the champion of the interests of the United States in the Middle and Near East, and Israel played the role of the assistant, U.S. imperialism now intends to use its armed forces directly against any Arab country that dares defy American diktat. The president of Egypt was keen to grasp the situation and decided to take the opportunity for pleasing Washington.

As-Sadat's proposal to offer Egyptian bases for U.S. "quick reaction" forces means another step along the road of betrayal of the interests of Arab peoples.

AS-SADAT'S COURSE DEPARTS FROM NONALINEMENT MOVEMENT

LD302248 Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 30 Dec 79 LD

[Yuriy Tyssovskiy commentary]

[Text] Moscow, December 30, TASS--Egyptian President as-Sadat is preoccupied with anxiety. But you should not think that the source of his anxiety is Israel's refusal to make [word indistinct] cosmetic concessions in the question of the so-called administrative autonomy for the Palestinians which is sought by Cairo. The source of his anxiety is not either Tel Aviv's decision to broaden the network of its settlements on the occupied Arab lands. As-Sadat's anxiety is over global problems. He overtly advocates intensification of the American military presence in the Middle East. "Such a presence, he asserts, is required by Western civilisation, based on oil, which is imported from this region." The Persian Gulf countries, in his opinion, ought to ask assistance from the United States. "Egypt, As-Sadat stressed, is ever ready to grant benefits to the American Armed Forces."

These are the words uttered by the president who tries to pose as champion of the principles of the nonaligned movement. In actual fact, As-Sadat's present day course is complete departure from the ideas of nonalignment which underlied the policy of Egypt in President Nasser's time.

Thus, the Egyptian president primarily cares for the interests of imperialism, the interests of the circles which brandish arms and make the threat of "rapid reaction" to attempts of the Arab national-liberation movement to attain their aims in the struggle against the diktat of Western countries and Zionism. Why? Above all, because Egypt of the present is an appendage of the imperialist policy in the Middle East. Second, As-Sadat does not lose the hope to [words indistinct] eyes of the United States to the same bracket with Israel--the key American ally in that area of the world. [words indistinct] obviously envies to see a stream of arms coming to Tel Aviv from the overseas. Judging by reports of the Israeli press, the next fiscal year will see U.S. military deliveries to Begin and co. increasing by 400 million dollars, to reach 2,200 million dollars. Exactly therefore official Cairo curries favour with Washington, hoping that it will get something from it!

JORDANIAN PRIME MINISTER OUTLINES VIEWS ON SEPARATE AGREEMENTS

LD292200 Moscow TASS in English 1814 GMT 29 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Amman, December 29, TASS--Jordan will never accede to the Egyptian-Israeli separate agreements, since they deadlock a solution to the Middle East problem, 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, prime minister of Jordan, stated in an interview with the Lebanese weekly AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WAD-DUWALI.

The prime minister described as unacceptable to the Jordanian Government the project which is being elaborated by the participants in the Camp David deal for so-called 'administrative autonomy' for the people of the Israel-occupied West Bank of the Jordan and Gaza Sector. We hold, he said, that a lasting peace in the Middle East is impossible without full withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories, and restoration of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

'ARAFAT ANNIVERSARY SPEECH ON PALESTINIAN STRUGGLE NOTED

LD011628 Moscow TASS in English 1607 GMT 1 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Beirut, January 1, TASS--Addressing the Palestinian people on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the Palestinian resistance movement, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation Yasir 'Arafat has said that the Arab people of Palestine wage struggle against the sinister conspiracy of imperialism, colonialism and Zionism, which has at its disposal monstrous means of violence and terror.

We believe, he said, that without the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Arab Palestinian people, including their right to have an independent state of their own, and without ensuring genuine peace for all Arab peoples there can be no stability in the Middle East.

Yasir 'Arafat has stressed the pressing need of strengthening the cohesion of the Palestinian revolution with the Arab peoples, with all national progressive and democratic forces of the Middle East, the non-aligned and socialist countries in order to successfully oppose imperialism, Zionism and international capitalist monopolies, which plunder the health of Arab countries.

PDRY PEOPLE'S COUNCIL RATIFIES USSR-PDRY FRIENDSHIP TREATY

LD311124 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 31 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen has ratified the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Democratic Yemen. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, prime minister of Democratic Yemen, speaking at a session of the council held in Aden, stated that the treaty had been greeted with great satisfaction by the people of South Yemen, friends and brothers in the Arab countries, and the states of the socialist community.

WESTERN COUNTRIES SUPPORT ANGOLAN 'TRAITOR' SAVIMBI

LD311307 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Dec 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[A. Nikanorov article under the rubric "Notes Apropos": "A Puppet's Travels"]

[Text] The bourgeois press does not particularly try to make a show of the West's links with the puppets who are faithfully serving its interests in the developing countries. The present journey of Jonas Savimbi, traitor to the Angolan people and leader of the so-called National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) is no exception. However, even the few scraps of information which have found their way into the press give some idea of the favorable attitude shown to this political bankrupt in elevated spheres in the West and their readiness to use his service, for interfering in the internal affairs of a sovereign state which is travelling the path of profound social and economic transformations.

Quite recently Savimbi was shown great kindness in the United States, where in particular he was received by Brzezinski, the President's assistant for national security affairs and also by Kissinger, former secretary of state and Haig, former supreme commander NATO Allied Armed Forces Europe. The FRG is now competing in displays of courtesy with its old partner. Of course, the first to talk with him here was Strauss the leader of the reactionary Christian Social Union party and other Bavarian leaders. Savimbi was given the opportunity to hold a press conference, at which he called for "understanding and cooperation" and did not stint on slanderous attacks on socialist countries. The extent of his audience's response is evidenced if only by the fact that Strauss immediately had an article carried in the newspaper WELT AM SONNTAG whipping up the hackneyed thesis about the mythical "Soviet threat" to the African Continent.

There is nothing astonishing in the fact that during his tour of NATO capitals Savimbi is appealing primarily to extremists who have always propped up organizations like UNITA and which have striven to exclude from power the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), which bore the brunt of the difficult and bloody struggle against the Portugese colonialists. Reared by the CIA and as a protege of South African racists he relies even now in his subversive activities against the Government of the People's Republic of Angola on the bayonets of double-dyed reaction and the militarists of the Republic of South Africa.

(Zh. Sinedine), candidate member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and secretary of the party committee of the Province of Kunene, at a press conference which took place in Luanda at the beginning of this month, said that the military-political situation in the south of Angola is marked by extreme tension, provoked by an intensification of the joint acts of aggression by the regular troops of the Republic of South Africa and UNITA gangs. Operating from illegally occupied Namibian territory, the aggressors are subjecting populated points in the border areas of Angola to barbarous destruction, organizing acts of sabotage on roads, robbing and killing civilians and driving them by force into Namibia. Such tactics, (Zh. Sinedine) stressed, are aimed at destabilizing the situation in the country, and seek to force Angola to end aid to the South-West Africa Peoples' Organization.

Observers draw attention to the fact that the galvanization of criminal acts by Savimbi's army coincides with his tour of Western countries. This means that imperialist circles in effect are simultaneously playing the part of instigators of, and active participants in, the anti-Angolan campaign, aimed at undermining the sovereignty of Angola and weakening its links with the socialist countries.

The participants in a mass meeting, devoted to the 23d anniversary of the creation of the MPLA, which took place recently in Luanda, resolutely rebuffed the conductors of this campaign. The meeting's participants vowed to strengthen friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries and to intensify support for the liberation movements of southern Africa. Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola reemphasized the unchanging allegiance of the MPLA-Labor Party to the behests of Agostinho Neto and the firm determination to build in Angola a society based on the principles of scientific socialism. Concerning the gangsterish activities of Savimbi and company, he stigmatized the attempts to "resuscitate this corpse which belongs on history's garbage heap." For those who are now opening their doors to welcome the traitor of the Angolan people, it would be worthwhile pondering these words.

ANGOLAN PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES EXTRAORDINARY PARTY CONGRESS

LD012210 Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 1 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Luanda, January 1, TASS--The year of 1980 will witness formation of an assembly of the people and the holding of the first extraordinary congress of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Workers Party, said Chairman of the MPLA-Workers Party, President of the People's Republic of Angola Jose Eduardo dos Santos in his New Year appeal to the nation. He said that the assembly of the people would mainly consist of workers and peasants.

Touching upon international problems, Jose Eduardo dos Santos emphasized that Angola, despite racists' designs, will continue giving all-round assistance to the national liberation movements in the south of Africa in the struggle against racism, apartheid, for genuine freedom and independence.

ADDITION TO REPORT ON SIGNING OF ANGOLAN-SOVIET AGREEMENTS

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 22 December 1979 Morning Edition front-pages a report on the signing of Soviet-Angolan documents which contains the following additional passage to the item entitled "Further Reportage on Angolan President's Visit to USSR" and subtitled "Signing of Documents," published in the 21 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page J 2. Insert the following additional three paragraphs between paragraphs three and four:

Present at the signing of the documents were:

On the Soviet side--A.A. Gromyko, A.P. Kirilenko, A.Ya. Pelshe, M.A. Suslov, N.A. Tikhonov, D. F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, V.V. Kuznetsov, M.S. Solomentsev, I.V. Kapitonov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministers, chairmen of USSR state committees and other officials;

On the Angolan side--Henrique T. Carreira, member of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party Central Committee Politburo and Angolan defense minister; Kundi Paiama, candidate member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Politburo and Angolan minister of the interior; Juliao Mateus Paulo, candidate member of the MPLA-Labor Central Committee Politburo and Angolan deputy defense minister; Paulo T. Jorge, secretary of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and Angolan foreign minister, and other members of the Angolan party and state delegation.

MOSCOW RADIO CARRIES OFFICIAL NEW YEAR GREETINGS TO SOVIET PEOPLE

LD311846 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1550 GMT 31 Dec 79 LD

[Text] We are broadcasting the New Year greetings to the Soviet people from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers:

Dear comrades and friends: In several minutes the Kremlin chimes will usher in the new year of 1980. The outgoing year of 1979 has been a year of peaceful, creative labor for Soviet people. Our great socialist homeland, under the wise leadership of the Leninist party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, has continued the steadfast movement forward to new boundaries of communist construction. Great successes have been achieved along this path. Existing difficulties are being overcome. Our socialist industry is advancing confidently. Hundreds of new big enterprises have gone into operation. Workers in the virgin lands and a number of other agricultural regions as well as the cotton growers have achieved good results. The achievements in exploration of outer space and in development of science and culture are impressive. The prosperity of Soviet people is increasing, their real incomes are growing and the task of improving the housing conditions of working people is being tackled in a consistent manner.

The working people of all the fraternal republics of the Soviet Union are making a weighty contribution toward the implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. A cordial thank you to all those who, sparing no effort and using their abilities to the fullest, are carrying out work at plants and mines, in the fields and at farms, in the transport sector and at construction sites and in the sphere of services, public health and education and in science and culture.

The year 1979 was the International Year of the Child. It was marked by thousands of good deeds in our country. New kindergartens and creches, schools and hospitals have been built. Children's theaters, Pioneers' palaces, stations for young technologists, stadiums and swimming pools opened their doors hospitably. The Leninist behest of "better and better for children" has become a law of life of Soviet society. May the young generation grow up to like work and grow up educated, honest and courageous, happy and healthy.

Dear comrades, in 1979 our country continued to implement consistently the program of the further struggle for peace and international cooperation, for the freedom and independence of peoples. The signing of the treaty on limiting strategic offensive arms between the Soviet Union and the United States of America was an important event. Its ratification and implementation will open up new opportunities for halting the buildup of arsenals of nuclear missile weapons. The new peace initiatives put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev are a striking illustration of our aspiration to promote the cause of military detente in Europe and the reduction in dangerous military confrontation. We are firmly confident that all peoples are vitally interested in this. Understanding of the danger of the decisions adopted by NATO on the deployment of new American nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe is growing everywhere. Demands by popular masses to governments to lend an ear to the voice of reason and to stop the arms race are increasing.

The Soviet Union, exhibiting the necessary concern for its security, will continue, together with its friends and allies, to do everything in its power for the triumph of the great cause of peace.

On this New Year's Eve, we send our cordial congratulations to our brothers and sisters in the countries of socialism. Our sincere wishes for success in building a new life go to the peoples of developing countries. We express our solidarity and support for the working people of capitalist states, struggling for their rights, and to people of good will and all fighters for peace, democracy and social progress.

Dear comrades, our country is preparing for elections to the supreme soviets of the union and autonomous republics and to local soviets of peoples deputies, which will undoubtedly be a new and convincing testimony of true democracy and of the unshakable ideopolitical unity of the Soviet people and their cohesion in support of their own party.

Socialist competition for a worthy greeting to the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin is ever broadening. Inspired by the decisions of the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet people are fully resolved to make every day of the new year a day of Leninist shock labor. And here, the main thing is every man's concern for the steady growth of labor productivity, efficiency and quality of work, for strengthening economy and thrift and raising organization and discipline.

Dear comrades and friends, the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers send cordial New Year greetings to workers, kolhoz workers, intelligentsia, glorious Soviet women, youth, veterans of revolution, war and labor and valiant servicemen of the army and navy, defending the peaceful labor of the Soviet people. New Year greetings to all those who are now on labor watch, or doing military duty, who are working far from their homeland. Good health! New successes in labor, study and creative work to you all, dear comrades! Happy New Year! Good luck, friends!

BELORUSSIAN CP PLENUM ON TASKS IN LIGHT OF CPSU NOVEMBER PLENUM

LD311555 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIA in Russian 13 Dec 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed "Information Report on Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 22d Belorussian CP Central Committee plenum was held in Minsk 12 December.

The plenum discussed the republic party organizations' tasks to implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and the provisions and conclusions spelled out in the speech delivered at the CPSU Central Committee plenum by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Comrade P. M. Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, delivered a report on this question to the Belorussian CP Central Committee plenum.

The participants in the debate on the report were Comrades V.A. Mikulich, first secretary of the Minskiy Party Obkom; Ye.Ye. Sokolov, first secretary of the Brestskiy Party Obkom; S.M. Shavanov, first secretary of the Vitebskiy Party Obkom; Yu.M. Khusainov, first secretary of the Grodnenskiy Party Obkom; V.V. Prishchepchik, first secretary of the Gomelskiy Party Obkom; V.A. Ralko, chairman of Pinskiy Rayon's Osnezhitskiy Kolkhoz; G.G. Bartoshevich, first secretary of the Minsk Party Gorkom; Ye.P. Yushkevich, Belorussian Railroad Administration chief; I.V. Skopin, rotary kiln operator at the Volkovysktsementnoshiper production association; A.P. Martysyuk, first secretary of the Slutsk Party Gorkom; I.M. Mozolyanko, Belorussian SSR minister of industrial construction; N.N. Barkova, an agronomist from Khoynikskiy Rayon's Sudkovo Sovkhoz; P.I. Boykov, general director of the Minskiy Traktornyy Zavod imeni V.I. Lenina production association; and Ye.G. Chervyakov, driver-instructor at the Vitebsk locomotive depot.

The Belorussian CP Central Committee plenum adopted a resolution on the question under discussion.

The Belorussian CP Central Committee plenum also examined organizational questions.

The plenum released A.L. Petrashkevich from his duties as chief of the Belorussian CP Central Committee Culture Department in connection with his transfer to other work and approved I.I. Antonovich in this post.

UZBEK CP PLENUM ON TASKS ARISING FROM CPSU NOVEMBER PLENUM

LD311553 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 7 Dec 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed "Information Report on Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 15th Uzbekistan CP Central Committee plenum was held 6 December 1979.

A report "On the results of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and the republic party organization's tasks stemming from the CPSU Central Committee plenum decisions and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spelled out in his plenum speech" was delivered by Comrade Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee.

The plenum heard reports by Comrade K.A. Akhmedov, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Uzbek SSR Gosplan, "On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Uzbek SSR in 1980" and by Comrade V.M. Muratkhodzhayev, Uzbek SSR minister of finances, "On the Uzbek SSR State Budget for 1980 and the Implementation of the Uzbek SSR State Budget for 1978."

The speakers in the debate were Comrades K. Kamalov, first secretary of the Karakalpakskiy Party Obkom; K.P. Dudin, second secretary of the Tashkent Party Gorkom; B.R. Rakhimov, first secretary of the Samarakandskiy Party Obkom; Kh. Umarov, first secretary of the Ferganskiy Party Obkom; V.I. Rybalko, first secretary of the Yangi Yul Party Gorkom; A.S. Sadykov, president of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences; V.A. Khaydurov, first secretary of the Sydarinskiy Party Obkom; M. Kamalov, first secretary of the Namanganskiy Party Obkom; M.Kh. Kurbanov, Uzbek SSR minister of light industry; and A.M. Kadyrov, Central Asian Railroad Administration chief.

The plenum heard reports from the Tashkentskiy and Kashkadarinskiy party obkoms, delivered by Comrade M. M. Musakhanov, first secretary of the Tashkentskiy Party Obkom, and Comrade R. Gaipov, first secretary of the Kashkadarinskiy Party Obkom, on the fulfillment of the 14th Usbekistan CP Central Committee Plenum resolution "On the Republic Party Organization's Tasks To Fulfill the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution of 26 July 1979 'On Measures to Accelerate Stockraising Development in the Uzbek SSR.'"

The participants in the discussion on these reports were Comrades S. M. Mamarasulov, first secretary of the Andizhanskiy Party Obkom; A. K. Karimov, first secretary of the Bukharskiy Party Obkom; T. B. Baymirov, first secretary of the Dzhizakskiy Party Obkom; Ch. Almatov, first secretary of the Kumkurganskiy Party Raykom; P. Ishchanov, chairman of the Khorezmskiy Oblispolkom; M. Isakova, a milkmaid from the 50 Let Uzbekskoy SSR Kolkhoz; and A. A. Urkinbayev, Uzbek SSR minister of agriculture.

The Uzbekistan CP Central Committee plenum examined organizational questions.

The plenum released Comrade D. Khodzhayev from his duties as chairman of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee Party Commission in connection with his retirement on pension. The plenum approved Comrade U. Atakulov as chairman of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee Party Commission.

The plenum released Comrade M. Yuldashev from his duties as chief of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee Light and Food Industry Department in connection with his transfer to other work.

Comrade Sh. R. Rashidov delivered the closing speech at the plenum. The Uzbekistan CP Central Committee plenum adopted corresponding resolutions on the questions under discussion. With this the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee plenum completed its work.

SOVIET POET AKSENOV RESIGNS FROM WRITERS UNION OVER EXPULSIONS

LD311153 Paris LE MONDE in French 22 Dec 79 p 3 LD

[D. V. dispatch: "The Poet Vasiliy Aksenov Resigns From Writers Union"]

[Text] Moscow--On 20 December the poet Vasiliy Aksenov resigned from the Soviet Writers Union, of which he had been a member for 18 years. In a letter to the secretariat of this organization he explains this decision by the union's refusal to reinstate the two young writers Yevgeniy Popov and Viktor Yerofeyev, punished for having taken responsibility for publishing the literary review Metropol, which appeared this year, and primarily items rejected by the censor by 23 writers, including Andrey Pitov, Fazyl Iskander and Bella Akhamadulina. Vasiliy Aksenov was one of the prime movers of this unofficial publication that was vigorously criticized by Writers Union leaders. Several writers have voiced their intention of resigning, but Mr Aksenov is the first to do so.

In an open letter Mr Aksenov stated last June that resignation was "the sole form of protest against the arbitrary actions of careerists who do not even respect the rules of the organization in whose name they take their unseemly actions." He took his decision after the Writers Union Secretariat made known its final refusal to reinstate Viktor Yerofeyev and Yevgeniy Popov, who were expelled from the Soviet writers organization at the beginning of the year. In fact a compromise occurred in October.

Yerofeyev and Popov signed a letter dissociating themselves from "propaganda having nothing in common with literature" around the publication of the review. This was to be instrumental in their reinstatement by the union, according to promises from M.S. Mikhailov, president of the union's RSFSR section, and M.F. Kuznetsov, chief of the Moscow section.

But in the final analysis, having attempted in vain to get the two expellees to admit that publication of the review was "damaging to Soviet literature," the RSFSR section secretariat refused on 17 December to reinstate the two men.

For his part Vasiliy Aksenov, one of the most brilliant writers of his generation and very popular among young Soviets, intends to leave the USSR in the coming months. The authorities will presumably not obstruct his departure.

RELIGIOUS DISSENTER REPORTEDLY ARRESTED IN ESTONIA

WA262016 London REUTER in English 1717 GMT 26 Dec 79 WA

[Text] Moscow, Dec 26, REUTER--Lev Regelson, a prominent member of a dissident group promoting the rights of religious believers in the Soviet Union, has been arrested, a colleague in the group said today.

Viktor Kapitanchuk, who often acts as spokesman for religious dissenters, said Mr Regelson was detained during the night of December 24-25 in Tallinn, capital of Soviet Estonia.

He was told Mr Regelson was being held in connection with investigations into illegal currency operations, Mr Kapitanchuk added. Police told Mr Regelson he would be brought back to Moscow, where he lives, for further questioning, he said.

Several other dissidents connected with unofficial religious groups have been arrested recently, including the Rev. Gleb Yakunin, an Orthodox priest, in what appears to be a new drive by security police against dissent.

BRIEFS

KHABAROVSK KRAY SESSION--The 12th session of the Khabarovsk Kray Soviet today discussed the plan for economic and social development of the kray for 1980 and the progress made in fullfilling the 1979 plan, the kray budget for 1980 and fulfillment of the kray budget for 1979. Krayispolkom Chairman Grigoriy Yefimovich Podgayev delivered a report. The kray's industrial enterprises have fulfilled their 4-year plan for the marketing of industrial production and the kray's farm workers have successfully coped with their 4-year tasks for the sale to the state of grain, potatoes, vegetables and livestock breeding products. More than 2.8 million square meter of residential housing has been constructed in the kray during the first 4 years of the current 5-year plan period. But the session noted that there are substantial shortcomings in the work of industrial enterprises, construction organizations, trade and public feeding enterprises and others. This year the kray has failed to fulfill its plan for the purchase of soybeans and some farms have been slow in increasing the number of livestock and raising its productivity. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 27 Dec 79 OW]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES ENTERPRISE WORKERS ON ACHIEVEMENTS

Builders of Karakumskiy Canal

LD201600 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 20 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has greeted participants in the building of the Lenin Karakumskiy Canal, one of the biggest irrigation structures in our country. The message says that 25 years have gone by since, by the will of the party and the Soviet people, the winning of new lands began in the inclement desert conditions. The Karakumskiy Canal has now passed the 1,000 km mark. The man-made river course has radically transformed the life of an enormous territory in Turkmenistan. The Karakumskiy Canal already irrigates more than 450,000 hectares on which almost half the cotton produced in the republic is grown. Modern sovkhozes with well-appointed settlements have been built and hundreds of kilometers of roads and power transmission lines laid down in the Virgin Lands. One of the key tasks, that of providing a steady water supply to an enormous territory, industrial enterprises and gasfields, has been completed. The coming of water via the canal to the extremely arid Caspian zone opens up great prospects for the transformation of the western regions of the republic.

The construction of the Karakumskiy Canal is a convincing example of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy and the fraternal friendship of the peoples in the land of the Soviets. Representatives of all the union republics joined the Turkmen people in building it.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev expressed confidence that the builders of the Karakumskiy Canal will continue the drive for further development of highly intensive irrigated agriculture and make their worthy contribution to the implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

Azerbaijan Petroleum Machine-Building Workers

LD211111 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 21 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent greetings to the workers, engineering and technical staff of petroleum machine-building enterprises and organizations of Azerbaijan:

Dear comrades, I cordially congratulate you on a glorious labor victory: ahead-of-schedule achievement of growth rates planned for the 10th 5-Year Plan in production and labor productivity and also the volume set for 1980 of basic production output, oil field and drilling geological-prospecting equipment.

The collectives of your enterprises and institutes, on the basis of which an all-union industrial association of petroleum machine-building in the ministries of chemical and petroleum machine-building was created in the town of Baku, have been working successfully for many years. In the period of the 5-year plan that has elapsed they have increased the volume of production by 1.6 times, have produced above-plan equipment to the value of tens of millions of rubles and have mastered the production of 210 new types of items. About one-third of the entire output has the state quality mark. This is a weighty contribution to the technical equipping of important industries of the fuel and energy complex of our country, the oil and gas industry.

The successes achieved are the result of selfless labor by workers and engineering and technical staff, of the great organizational and educational work by party, trade union and Komsomol organizations of the entire association.

It is very important that you had adopted new, enhanced socialist pledges to insure by the end of the 5-year plan further considerable growth in production of equipment for oil and gas extraction and to substantially raise labor productivity and quality of output. Your inspired labor for the good of our multinational socialist homeland is a fine example of a creative solution to the task of accelerated development of the machine-building industry set by the 25th party congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

The CPSU Central Committee expresses the firm conviction that workers of the republic's petroleum machine-building, following the glorious, revolutionary and labor traditions of Azerbaijan's working people will achieve new successes in implementing the party's course directed at raising efficiency of production and quality of work.

Moscow Subway Workers

LD260048 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 25 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent greetings to the builders, tunnelers, assemblers, designers, staff, party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and all who took part in the construction of the Kalinin Loop and Gorkovskaya Station of Moscow's Vladimir Ilich Lenin Subway. The message says:

Dear comrades, I cordially congratulate you on your new labor victory--early fulfillment of socialist obligations for the building and commissioning of the Kalinin Loop and Gorkovskaya Station of Moscow's Vladimir Ilich Lenin Subway. In implementing the decisions of the 25th party congress, you have made a great contribution to the development of the transport network of the capital and to the cause of making Moscow a model communist city. For the first time in the world practice of subway construction, without interrupting the movement of trains on the line in operation, Gorkovskaya Station has been built in a short time. On the Kalinin Loop, in difficult geological conditions, a great volume of drilling and assembly work has been carried out. Six subway stations have been built on a high technical and architectural-artistic level. Reliable and convenient links have been provided between Baumanskiy, Pirovskiy and Kalininskiy rayons and the city center. Transport services for the residents of the capital will be considerably speeded up. The commissioning of this loop line of the subway is a wonderful gift to Muscovites on the eve of the new year. Your achievements are the result of the selfless toil of all who took part in the construction, introduction of progressive technology and constant improvement of construction production and great organizational and political work by party, trade union and Komsomol organizations. The CPSU Central Committee is firmly convinced that the Moscow subway builders will fulfill their quotas for the 10th 5-Year Plan early and will worthily meet the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev wished the subway builders good health and further successes in the new year for the good of our homeland.

Gas Industry Workers

LD271150 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 27 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent greetings to the collectives of the enterprises and organizations of the gas industry and construction and assembly organizations involved in building projects for extracting, processing and transporting gas. The letter reads:

Dear comrades, I congratulate you on the occasion of your achieving, in a short period of time, high levels in the development in the gas industry, of extracting in the current year over 400 billion cubic meters of gas and of considerably overfulfilling the planned tasks for 1979 and the 4 years of the 5-year plan.

The remarkable results of your work represent a real contribution toward implementing the party's program in the all-round improvement of fuel and power resources of the country and are a clear example of implementing the November CPSU Central Committee Plenum decisions on securing uninterrupted work of the industries of the national economy and the needs of the population in fuel and power.

One may note with satisfaction that in the activities of the ministries, economic leaders, party, trade unions and Komsomol organizations, enterprises and building projects, the concentrated attention of production collectives has emerged as a characteristic feature in the decisive sector--in speedily developing and further improving large gas-producing complexes in the Tyumenskaya and Orenburgskaya oblasts, in the Turkmen SSR, in the Komi ASSR and in other rayons of the country, through a fuller use of the present capacities. Your enterprising and creative work in implementing this course has enabled the rate of extracting, processing and transportation of gas to be rapidly increased.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev expressed his conviction that the workers in gas industry, builders and assembly workers, will make wide use of front-ranking experience, still further improving their work efficiency to honorably mark the 110th anniversary of the birth of Lenin and will do all they can in order to fulfill the tasks for 1980 and those of the 5-year plan as a whole ahead of plan.

Ammonia Production Complex Builders

LD302244 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 30 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent greetings to those involved in the construction of a complex for the large-tonnage production of ammonia at the Dorogobuzh nitrogen fertilizer works. The message reads:

Dear comrades, I cordially congratulate you on a great labor triumph--completion of construction and bringing into operation a new complex for the production of mineral fertilizers. A large production unit has been created which is capable of producing 450,000 tons of ammonia, 380,000 tons of dilute nitric acid and 765,000 tons of ammonium nitrate annually.

Your labor triumph is a concrete contribution toward solving the task of all our people--to further develop agriculture and to raise its efficiency. It has been made possible thanks to the selfless labor of all participants in the construction, the introduction of front-ranking technology, the constant improvement of building production and the great organizational and political work of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations.

The CPSU Central Committee expresses firm confidence that, using your accumulated experience, you will successfully continue the construction of the works, master the commissioned capacity in a brief period of time and worthily greet the 110th anniversary of the birth of Lenin.

I wish you, dear comrades, in the coming new year--the greetings message of Comrade Brezhnev says--sound health, happiness and further successes for the good of our homeland.

COSMOS 1,148 LAUNCHED 28 DECEMBER

LD281812 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 28 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 28, TASS--Another artificial satellite of the earth in the Cosmos series, Cosmos-1,148, was launched in the USSR today.

The satellite carries scientific instrumentation intended to carry on the exploration of outer space.

The satellite was put into an orbit with the following parametres: initial orbital period--89.7 minutes; the maximum distance from the earth's surface (in apogee)--367 km; the minimum distance from the earth's surface (in perigee)--180 km; orbital inclination--67.1 degrees.

Apart from the scientific instrumentation, the satellite carries: a radio system for precision measurement of orbital elements, and a radio telemetry system to transmit back to earth data on the operation of the instruments and scientific apparatus.

The onboard apparatus is functioning normally. The coordination computing centre is processing the incoming information.

GORIZONT COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LAUNCHING ANNOUNCED

LD290832 Moscow TASS in English 0828 GMT 29 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 29, TASS--A Gorizont communication satellite was launched in the Soviet Union on Friday, in keeping with the program of further development of systems of communication and television transmission with the use of artificial earth satellites.

The Gorizont communication satellite was put into a circular orbit, close to a stationery, with the initial parametres: the distance from the surface of the Earth--36,300 kilometres, the period of revolution around the Earth--24 hours, 23 minutes, the inclination of the orbit--0,8 degrees.

Installed aboard the Gorizont sputnik is perfected multichambered retransmission equipment, designed for ensuring telephone and telegraph radiocommunication and transmission of television programs.

Transmission of television programs from the spot of sport competitions of the 22nd Moscow Olympic games is planned to be ensured in 1980 via the Gorizont communication satellite.

Apart from communication and television equipment aboard the sputnik there are also a three-axis system of precise orientation to the Earth, a system of energy supplies with an independent guidance and tracking of the sun by solar batteries, a system of thermal regulation, a radio telemetric system to transmit back to earth data on the operation of the systems of orbit correction.

The equipment aboard the Gorizont sputnik is functioning normally. The command-measuring complex is controlling the sputnik. Tests of the sputnik's equipment will be made in accordance with the program.

The Gorizont sputnik has the international registration index Stationary-5.

SALYUT-6, SOYUZ-T COMPLEX ORBIT CORRECTED 25 DECEMBER

LD291022 Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 29 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Flight control centre, December 29, TASS--The orbital scientific station Salyut-6 has been functioning for 27 months now in the near-Earth outer space. By 11 hours a.m. Moscow time, today the station made 12940 revolutions around the earth.

The freight spaceship Soyuz-T linked up with the Salyut-6 station on December 19. New systems, units and elements of the spaceship design are being tested in the joint flight. The trajectory of the flight of the orbital complex was corrected, specifically, on December 25 with the use of the power unit and the system of orientation and control of the flight of the spaceship Soyuz-T.

The parameters of the orbit of the Salyut-6--Soyuz-T complex are as follows: The maximum distance from the surface of the earth--382 kilometres; the minimum--370 kilometres; the period of revolution--91.9 minutes; the inclination--51.6 degrees. The systems of the Salyut-6 station and the Soyuz-T spaceship are functioning normally.

SOVIET RESEARCH SHIPS TO INVESTIGATE RED SEA, INDIAN OCEAN

LD281027 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[Nonstaff correspondent A. Fedorov report: "The Secrets of the Oceans"]

[Text] A flotilla of scientific research ships from the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Oceanology has left Kaliningrad and the Black Sea ports. It includes the most modern scientific ships--the Akademik Kurchatov, the Professor Shtokman and the Akvanavt.

The area of the expedition's research is the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean and its aim is to study the structure of the seabed and the rift zone. The main method by means of which the scientists want to look into the secrets of the natural laboratory where the sea is born is the deepwater scientific submarine Paysis, which is now being carried on the deck of the expedition's lead vessel, the Akademik Kurchatov.

The Paysis is equipped with an autonomous life support system. Fitted to the supertough titanium body of the submarine, as on a spaceship, are many gauges for measuring the speed of flow and salinity of the water, its dissolved oxygen content and so forth. All the readings from the instruments are recorded automatically on a tape recorder carried on board.

On this expedition the Paysis is to dive to great depths dozens of times and the apparatus will be taken there by the well-known aquanauts and engineers A. Podrazhanskiy and A. Sagalevich, who conquered an ocean depth of 1,720 meters in the Paysis in the Timor Sea, between Australia and Indonesia. Before that, manned vessels had not been lowered to depths of more than 1.5 km.

The geological structure of the Red Sea bed has its own interesting features which have not been discovered in other parts of the world ocean. Mighty strata of rock salt have been found. Whereas in the Mediterranean they attain a thickness of 1.5 km on the sea bed, in the Red Sea this thickness is more than 5 km.

From the Red Sea, the scientific flotilla will emerge into the Indian Ocean. There, in the mid-Indian Ocean ridge, is a submarine mountain with a flat summit, known as Error. The members of the expedition intend to investigate this summit, which is of some interest from the scientific viewpoint, also using the deepwater apparatus.

BAYBAKOV, OTHERS ADDRESS ACADEMY OF SCIENCES ON UPCOMING TASKS

LD280951 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 79 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "Soviet Scientists Contributing to the National Economy"]

[Text] In the solution of the topical tasks facing the national economy, L. I. Brezhnev stressed in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum, the party counts on effective assistance from the scientists of the USSR Academy of Sciences, republican and sector academies and all scientific research institutions. A general meeting of the USSR Academy of Sciences, which opened in Moscow on 13 December, talked about the new tasks fundamental science faces in the sphere of accelerating labor productivity growth and the pace of scientific and technical progress.

The meeting presidium comprised CPSU Central Committee secretaries V. I. Dolgikh and M. V. Zimyanin, leaders of the USSR Gosplan and of ministries and departments, and prominent Soviet scientists.

In his prefatory speech Academician A. P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, noted that the solution of important economic and social problems in the next few years will depend significantly on how effectively scientific and technical achievements promote the acceleration of labor productivity growth.

N. K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, delivered a report on the tasks of the country's scientific research centers in improving economic planning and management. Soviet science, he said, which has gained worldwide prestige in the leading areas of knowledge, has every opportunity to increase its influence on the rate of scientific and technical progress. In the last 8 years alone the number of scientific workers has increased almost 1.5 times and now exceeds 1.3 million. State expenditure on science during this period has increased by 65 percent and is now equivalent to 4.7 percent of the country's total national income.

Efficiency in employing the mighty material force of science, the speaker noted, still falls short of the national economy's ever-growing demands. The development and, particularly, the introduction of new equipment and technology fail to meet the needs of various economic sectors. The activity of many scientific research centers still shows instances of dissipation of resources and people are solving secondary problems which are not in the mainstream of technical progress. As a result, many USSR ministries are failing to fulfill plans for the development of science and technology and are not doing the necessary groundwork for the creation of new types of machinery and equipment and improved and more economical technological processes.

The speaker went on to quote examples of how the scientists' best developments enter production practice and become powerful levers in the qualitative reequipping of entire sectors of the national economy. For example, Ukrainian scientists have made an important contribution to the development of the country's fuel and energy complex by creating a technique for producing multilayer pipes for main gas pipelines which doubles throughput. The work being done by the Academy of Sciences and the work it has completed on the creation of energy-saving types of equipment, new polymer compounds and new powder metallurgy methods can also mean gains worth billions of rubles.

N. K. Baybakov dwelt in detail on questions of elaborating a long-term comprehensive transport development program, which was talked about at the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum. [paragraph continues]

Our own developments and accumulated experience show that we have the potential for introducing new types of transport such as pipeline containers, sludge lines, magnetic-cushion freight transport and linear turbine drive trains. The speaker also devoted a great deal of attention to the reserves which our science has at its disposal in the matter of increasing production and improving the quality of agricultural products and also reducing harvest losses.

Academician P. N. Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, devoted his report to theoretical problems of socioeconomic development at the modern stage. The key question of economic and social progress, he stressed, is the problem of proportions and rates of socialist production. At all stages of the building of socialism the party and government have paid close attention to questions of structural policy. These largely govern the rate of economic growth and the potential for accumulating what is needed to develop the economy and improve the people's well-being.

The speaker devoted special attention to theoretical questions of economic planning and management. Socialist planning has always been purposeful, has solved shock tasks and has envisaged such magnificent programs as the plans for the electrification of the country, the creation of heavy industry, the opening up of the Virgin Lands, the transformation of the Central Non-Chernozem Zone and the construction of the Baykal-Amur railroad. Now that the country's economy has reached colossal dimensions and the scale of management has grown to gigantic proportions, the expansion of targeted-program planning has become a vital necessity.

Academician V. A. Kotelnikov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, talked about Soviet scientists' work on the comprehensive program for the country's scientific and technical progress over the next 20 years.

Reports were delivered at the evening session by prominent scientists and leaders of the academy's major scientific centers.

SOVIET UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS MONITORED

21 December

WA211008 London REUTER in English 0926 GMT 21 Dec 79 WA

[Text] Hagfors, Sweden, Dec 21, REUTER--An underground nuclear explosion in the Semipalatinsk area of the Soviet Union was recorded early this morning, the Swedish Defense Research Institute's Hagfors Observatory said.

The explosion, which occurred about midnight (EST) was very weak, measuring 5.0 on the Richter scale, it said.

23 December

WA231119 London REUTER in English 1104 GMT 23 Dec 79 WA

[Text] The Hague, Dec 23, REUTER--The Dutch Meteorological Institute said it detected a Soviet underground nuclear test which registered 7.0 on the open-ended Richter scale early this morning.

The explosion occurred in the area of Semipalatinsk, Kazakhstan in the south-central section of the Soviet Union.